

A JOURNEY FROM
GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA;

WITH

A View of that Garrison and its Environs;
a Particular Account of the Towns in the
Hoya of MALAGA; the Ancient
and Natural History of those Cities, of the
Coast between them, and of the Mountains of
RONDA.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

THE MEDALS OF EACH MUNICIPAL TOWN;
AND A CHART, PERSPECTIVES, AND DRAWINGS,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1772,

By FRANCIS CARTER, Esq.

VOLUME THE SECOND.



*Quandam, quanta fuit, Res gestæ, Hispania manjrant;
Hæ sileant, Lapidæ, ipsaque Saxa docent.*

Ambrosio Morales.

L O N D O N:

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[i]

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[1]



J O U R N E Y
FROM GIBRALTAR
TO MALAGA.



B O O K III.

CHAPTER I.

THE eternal snows of the Sierra ^{El Rio Verde} Blanquilla give birth to, and plentifully supply, three copious rivers ; one of them El Rio Verde, whose rapid stream, after serpentin-
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A JOURNEY FROM

ISTAN.

ing above four leagues, almost hid among the mountains, enters the Campiña, and forms a more ample bed under the gardens of Istan; thence it hastens to the sea three miles to the West of Marvella.

N.

Istan is situated on the East side of the river, and on the lap of the Sierra de Arboto, whose aspect towards the sea is what the Spaniards call Pelado, peeled, and entirely barren: in the time of the Moors Marmol tells us [a], that Istan was a rich and populous town, but it is now a poor and inconsiderable village.

[a] Lib. iv.

The

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

The Campirra of Marvella from the Book III
river to the town is very fruitful;
the pomgranates of this country are
fine flavoured, and their bread has
the preference to that of the Hoya
Malaga.

M A R V E L L A.

The situation of Marvella is exceedingly pleasant; its view is that of a Moorish town, whose ruinous walls and tottering towers of Arabian fabric proclaim their founders [*b*]: the present inhabitants bear the character of an uncivil inhospitable peo-

[*b*] Of Marvella no traveller ever took a view, for which reason I drew one from the East of the town; whence the Moorish buildings are most conspicuous, as well as the convent on the hill.

A JOURNEY FROM

MARVELLA. ple, many of them descendants of the Moors, who still seem to resent the ill-treatment of their forefathers; hence the Spanish proverb,

Marbella es bella;
Pero no entrar en ella.

Indeed the neighbourhood of the sea, the fine country about it, and the fruitful mountains behind, render Marvella a pleasant and cheap town; in it are three royal convents, built by Ferdinand V; Los Trinitarios, Cal-fados, Los Victoriarios, and Los Padres de San Francisco, and an hospital called De Bafan, from its founder: at present the city is much enlarged on the side of the Sierra, under which rises a suburb and convent of friars; towards the sea is a very fine alameda of trees with fountains of good water: the number of inhabitants in Marvella may amount to about 4000 souls.

Ferdinand

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

Ferdinand the Catholick, who re- deemed Marvella from the Mahome- tans, erected it into a city, giving them for arms his own device, the yoke and bundle of arrows [c].

Book. III.

Arms of the
City of Mar-
vella

The wine of Marvella is very good, drier and higher flavoured than the Malaga with much of the taste of the Madeira; and I am persuaded, were it properly prepared, would be es- teemed in England, increase in value, and thereby encourage the inhabitants to cultivate their vineyards with more care: at present most of their wines turn out thin and hungry; and as they are sold young, just as they come

Marvella
Wine.

[c] Ferdinand V, hereby evidenced the firm- ness with which he intended to bind the Moors under his dominion; I possess a silver coin of this prince, bearing a yoke, with the cords hanging down on each side; the reader will find it en- graved in the tail-picce of this book.

A JOURNEY FROM

MARVELLA. from the lees, they fetch but a miserable price at Gibraltar, where most of them are carried for the consumption of the garrison [*d*].

Road of Mar-
vella.

Marvella, though an open road, affords good anchoring ground in ten fathom water, where, except in very bad weather, ships may safely lie; accordingly we learn from Marmol [*e*], that, in the sixteenth century, vessels from all parts of the North used to frequent this port annually, and load wines, figs, and raisins; but Malaga has long since run away with that trade, partly through the superior body of their wines, but more so from

[*d*] I brought over with me a cask of Marvella wine, which has been judged equal in flavour to the wine of Frontignan, and much superior to it in colour, brightness, and strength.

[*e*] Lib. iv.

the

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

the convenience and safety of their Book III
mole.

H O J E N.

From Marvella we ascended the Sierra by degrees over very fruitful hills directly North of the town; after travelling about an hour, we arrived at the steep part of the mountains, and in two more reached Hohen placed on the side of the Sierra in a most romantic and delightful situation.

This hill is so full of verdure, that the village as well as the roads about it are, in a literal sense, covered, shaded, and crowned with all manner of fruit-trees of a prodigious size; to whose topmost branches the luxu-
B 4 riant

Romantic
situation of
Hohen.

A JOURNEY FROM

HOJEN. riant vine mounts vigorously and hangs in over-grown clusters, numberless bunches of red, black, and green grapes, which, frequently intermixed with the golden apple, the pomgranate, and the orange, expose a most enchanting picture to the charmed eye, while the ear is deafened by the fall of waters, tumbling in noisy streams from various parts of the hill; to compleat the landscape, above the town rises perpendicular a rock, inaccessible on the front and sides, whereon appear the ruins of a Moorish castle.

At Hohen we stopped to breakfast, and, entering into the first house of the village, were entertained, by its courteous owners, in a plain though noble

noble style; to them the far-fetched Book III
tea, the painted china, and the fumes
of coffee, are unknown; clean earthen
bowls of milk, warm from the goat,
a basket of grapes, with their rich
bloom courting the touch, and a
pyramid of figs, still glistening with
the morning dew, crowned the rustic
board.

Our host was pleased at the preference we had given his cottage, and we had much reason to praise his hospitality; for which he constantly refused the least gratuity.

The habitation of these happy villagers convinced me how few are the articles sufficient to render our existence not only easy but comfortable: the house we were in consisted of two
large

Hojen. large apartments, of which the inner * was the store-house of their annual provisions; corn was heaped in one corner, garbanzos [*f*] and lentils in another, of three jars, one was full of oil for their lamps and table, and in the others was pickled pork sufficient for the year; the store of baccalao [*g*] promised plenty during Lent, and from the ceiling hung grapes, pomegranates, and other fruits; the delicate kid makes a variety at their tables during summer, and in winter they have plenty of game, the shooting of which is one of their favourite diver-

[*f*] The garbanzo is a large and delicate pea, much esteemed in Spain, where they keep them the year through.

[*g*] The baccalao or salt cod is brought from the banks of Newfoundland, and is the most valuable article of the British commerce in Spain.

sions;

sions; their women grind the corn in hand-mills, and spin the thread, with which they knit their calçetas [*b*]; the articles of linen and cloaths they receive of the shopkeepers in the towns, exchanged for wine, oil, wheat and fruits; by this primitive method of trading, they seldom touch money, and therein, in my opinion, consists their greatest happiness; the pure air they breathe, constant exercise, and the steepness of their hills, renders their bodies alert, healthy, and robust, and their minds chearful and free from that universal langour which oppresses the Spaniards in the hot vales below.

[*b*] Calçetas are coarse knit thread stockings without feet, universally worn by the country-people in Spain.

HOJEN.

No tiende aqui ambicion lazos y redes,
 Ni la avaricia và tràs los ducados ;
 No aspira aqui la gente à los estados,
 Ni hambrèa las privanzas y mercedes ;
 Libres estàn de trampas y pasiones
 Los corazones :
 Todo es llaneza,
 Bondad, fimpleza,
 Poca malicia,
 Cierta justicia,
 Y hace vivir la gente en alegria,
 Concorde paz, y honesta mediania.

Gaspar Gil. Polo.

Ambition here ne'er shews his head,
 With wiles his artful nets to spread ;
 Nor golden ducats e'er betray
 Their hearts to avarice a prey ;
 They after honours never pant,
 Nor posts nor royal pensions want ;

All

All with their humble lot content,
 Their lives in innocence are spent ;
 White-robed peace,
 Sweet love and ease,
 And with them join'd
 A chearful mind,
 Pure pleasures that such virtues give
 In their happy mansions live.

Hence we began to ascend the ^{El Puerto de}
 highest and most dangerous part of ^{Hojen.}
 the Sierra ; it was the labour of three
 hours to reach its summit, where is a
 pass called El Puerto de Hojen ; here
 the retrospect shews you a noble view
 of the country below of Marvella, its
 fine Campiña watered by the river
 Verde, and the Mediterranean sea:

Sweet interchange
 Of hills and valleys, rivers, woods and plains,
 Now land, now sea.

Milton.

On

Hojas.

Water-fall.

On the side of the road, which is excessively narrow and steep, tumbles down with a horrid noise, one of the most superb cascades of rock water I ever saw, falling from beds of marble, fifty, an hundred, and two hundred feet under each other: these reservoirs by the force of the water, are planed and scooped into prodigious basons, polished, and as white as snow.

As we mounted still higher, the aspect of the hills began to appear sterile, and we found the climate changed and very cold; however, they bear forests of the sturdy oak, called by Linnæus *Quercus suber*: large quantities of cork, the produce of these trees, are shipped off at Malaga: the alcornoque of Spain differs from the cork tree of Italy, since it maintains its foliage all the

The Alcor-
noque.

the year; whereas that on the other Book III.
side of the Alps sheds the leaf in
autumn.

The Puerto de Hojen is so narrow that but one beast can pass at a time; it is cut through a steep precipice, over which the cork trees hang, and form a horrid gloom: this pass has for ages been infamous for bands of robbers, but of late no accident of the kind has been remembered; thence you begin to descend, and, leaving the Sierra, you find yourself on the hills of Munda, directing your course to the East; these are entirely barren,

M U N D A.

Ambrosio Morales, Father Flores,
and every antiquary, both native and
foreign,

MUNDA.

foreign, have constantly marked the present Munda for the celebrated spot where Cæsar defeated the younger Pompeys, deceived by the ancient name it has retained entire, contenting themselves with the report of others, and avoiding the toil and expence of a personal examination ; a negligence unpardonable, especially in so eminent a writer as Morales, who was born in this province, and passed part of his life in his native city of Cordova.

The situation of Munda and its plain is so particularly described by Aulus Hirtius Panfa, in his commentaries on the Spanish war, and the absolute necessity of room sufficient for the drawing up of two such armies as there fought for the dominion of the world, are circumstances which are indisputable,

disputable, and can never be reconciled Book III.

to the environs of modern Monda. Martius tells us expressly, "Munda was
" built on the top of a hill, at the
" foot of which was a plain five miles
" over, along which runs a rivulet
" terminating in a morass towards
" the right." Here, indeed, Munda
is placed on a hill, with a Moorish
castle on its summit; behind, and on
each side of this mountain, are con-
tinued hills of the Sierra de Tolox;
before it, and at its very foot, rises
another low hill, whose flat surface is
not half a mile broad; between it and
the hill of Monda, the rains have
formed a gullet, or deep chasm, that
is only current during the wet
weather; the descents to it are, as
may be imagined, short and steep: a

A JOURNEY FROM



MUNDA.

single file of men could not draw up on either side.

**True Situation
of ancient
Munda.**

The elegant and learned writer Don iego de Mendosa (brother to the Marquis de Mondejar), who flourished in the time of Philip II, was the first who ascertained the true situation of ancient Munda, three leagues to the Westward of Munda, which place he visited and examined: he says, what I verily believe, that hardly any ruins were then to be traced, the whole having been by degrees transplanted to modern Munda and other parts: the tradition of the countrymen, who called it Munda la Vieja; the plain extending under it, the rivulet in the middle, still existing, and the swamps he remarked, left no doubt with him of the identity of
of

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

of the spot. In his days had been dug up broken pieces of arms, and bones of men and horses; and the peasants affirmed they frequently saw apparitions in the air of fighting squadrons with cries and shouts: such are the effects of prepossession, and an imagination heated by tales and dismal stories, handed down from generation to generation, sucked in by these rusticks with their milk, difficult to overcome by a cultivated education, never in those who have none.

Book II.

Father Flores has fixed in the plains of Munda, the bloody and decisive fight between Gneius and Cornelius Scipio, Roman pro-consuls, and Mago, general of the Carthaginians, 210 years before Christ, and the empire of the former secured in Spain by the

Battles fought on the Plains of Munda, between G. and C. Scipio and Mago, 210 Years before Christ.



A JOURNEY FROM

MUNDA. slaughter of 12,000 of the enemy;
and between
Cæsar and
Pompey's
Sons, 45
Years before
Christ. there likewise, 165 years after, was
fought the most famous battle of
Munda, between Cæsar and the
younger Pompeys, whereon depended
the fate of the most renowned com-
monwealth that ever existed; the
glory and very life of the most for-
tunate captain of antiquity, the do-
minion of the whole world, and the
establishment of an empire, under
which was to be born its Blessed
Saviour. It was fought 45 years
before that adorable event, on the
17th of March, the day on which the
feasts of Bacchus were celebrated in
Rome.

After the entire destruction of the
republican party by this victory,
Cæsar laid siege to the town of Munda,
which

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

which he surrounded, horrid to relate, Book III.
with the bodies of their slaughtered
friends; his camp he fortified with
wood cut out of a neighbouring forest,
in which was found a stately palm-tree
that Cæsar ordered to be preserved as
a happy presage of his future fortune.

“ Apud Mundam, D. Julius Castris
“ Locum capiens, quum Silvam cæ-
“ deret arborem palmæ repertam con-
“ servari, ut omen victoriæ jussit [b].”

Muratori (page CDLI) has published
an inscription of the emperor Adrian,
which I think will go farther still in
fixing the true situation of this place;
Father Flores has transcribed it with-
out having taken notice of the wide

[b] Sueton. lib. ii.

MUNDA. and manifest difference of the distance there marked to Cartima from Munda of twenty miles, and that of modern Munda (which he takes for granted is the ancient one) and only measures three short leagues or nine Roman miles. The stone is as follows:

First Stone of
Munda.

IMP·CAESAR·D·NERVAE·
 TRAIANI·F·NERVAE·NEPOS·
 ·HADRIANVS·TRAIANVS·AVG·
 DACICVS·MAXIMVS·BRITAN
 NICVS·MAXIMVS·GERMANICVS
 MAXIMVS·PONTIFEX·MAXIMVS·TRIB·
 POTEST·II·COS·II·P·P·PRAETERQVAM·
 QVOD·PROVINCIIS·REMISIT·DECIES·
 NONIES·CENTENA·MILLIA·N·
 SIBI·DEDITA·A·MVNDA·ET·FLVVIQ·
 SIGILA·AD·CERTIMAM·VSQVE·
 ·XX·M·P·P·S·RESTITVIT·

“ It

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

“ It was probably a mile-stone or Book III.
“ pillar, erected in honour of the
“ emperor Hadrian during his second
“ consulship, and to commemorate his
“ generosity in remitting to these pro-
“ vinces the sum of ninety hundred
“ thousand sesterces they were in-
“ debted to him, and mending, at
“ his own expence, the road from
“ Munda to the river Sigila, and even
“ to Cartima, being the space of 20
“ miles.”

The N. at the end of the 9th line,
stands for *nummum*, and ninety hun-
dred thousand sesterces amounted to
the great sum of £. 72,648 ster.

Spartian, in his life of Adrian, has
mentioned this generosity of the em-
peror, without fixing the sum (which

MUNDA.

is here stipulated) and that he burned the bonds and registers of these arrears due to him in the public forum.

“ In provinciis vero etiam ex reliquis ingentes summas remisit, syngraphis in foro Divi Trajani, quo magis securitas omnibus roboratur retur incensis [i],”

This princely generosity was deservedly celebrated in a medal of large brass; on the reverse of which appears the emperor burning the bonds and records, with this legend, RELIQUA. VETERA·H·S·NOVIES·MILLIES·ABOLITA. or £.7,265,625 ster. [k].

[i] Spartian, cap. vii.

[k] See the medal, plate 2. Since this work has been in the press, I was shewn by the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, N° 1, of the Coins of Carteia,
of

The second consulship of Adrian Book III.
 was in the year of our Lord 118,
 when he visited this part of Spain,
 leaving every where behind him
 marks of his bounty.

The river Sigila takes its rise in the
 Sierra Blanquilla, and bears at present
 the name of Rio Grande, passing be-
 tween Tolox and La Jonquera, and
 beneath Aloçayna visits Casa Palma,
 approaches Cartama, and enters the

Sigili Fluvius,
 now called
 El Rio de
 Malaga.
 Its Course.

of very good workmanship, excellent prefer-
 vation, and with a fine green patina; in the rich
 and admirable cabinet of this learned gentleman
 are many other rare Spanish coins; and I take
 this opportunity with pleasure to acknowledge
 the politeness and friendship with which it has
 been at all times open to me: since Flores has
 quoted this coin as *rarissima y unica*, I have
 thought proper to engrave it in the tail-piece of
 the first book.

MUNDA. sea by Churiana, a league to the West of Malaga; it is vulgarly called El Rio de Malaga, as it was anciently by By Pliny named Malacæ Fluvius. Pliny Malacæ fluvi-
us; under which denomination you will find it in the chart.

The inscription seems to place Munda on the West of the river which ran between that town and Cartama; this holds good with the opinion of Mendosa, but cannot agree with the situation of modern Munda, which is of the same side of it as Cartama.

The great stumbling-block of Morales is a stone he reports to have been seen in the portal of the church of Munda, which I in vain looked for, and if it ever existed there, it has been since plastered over, or removed on
some

some modern repairs to the edifice; if Book III. we admit his veracity, the same will only prove what we have already supposed; and Mendosa hints, that it was brought here from the primitive city by the Moors, who, as the same author observes, in the 4th book of his Guerra de Granada, have, in numberless places, shewn their frequent custom of changing the situation of towns to others more fruitful and convenient, transplanting the materials, and perpetuating the ancient name.

Strabo has declared Munda to have been the metropolis of all the circumjacent cities:

“ The chief city and metropolis
“ of this region is Munda [1].”

[1] Strab. lib. iii.

Father

MUNDA.

Father Flores has published a coin of Munda, the only one ever found [*m*], which seems to have been struck in the consular times of the Roman empire: the reverse is a Sphinx.

Munda, as Pliny gives room to understand, was honoured by the Romans with the title of a colony, subject to the chancery of Ecija: it enjoyed a mint, as we have just now seen; and from another stone, which was never yet published, copied by Father Milla in his manuscript history of the bishoprick of Malaga, it had a splendid temple dedicated to the goddess Ceres, wherein, after the custom of Rome, followed by all the colonies, were celebrated anniversary games to

[*m*] See the medal.

that

that goddess; this inscription seems to have been placed as a memorial within the temple, and imports, “ That Titus
“ Batillus, an husbandman of many
“ mountainous and fruitful lands, according to the orders of his Father
“ Batillus, worthy to be perpetually
“ observed, decrees a sow to be offered
“ to Ceres, on her anniversary feast,
“ the ides of the month Quintilis or
“ July, every year, and a banquet
“ given in the public college of that
“ goddess; and if his son should be
“ remiss in fulfilling this decree, he
“ authorises the prætor of Munda to
“ punish him by a public fine, &c.”

A JOURNEY FROM

62

MUNDA.

 Second Stone
 of Munda.

ECO·T·BATILLVS·MVLTOR·MONT·AGRI·
 COLA·ET·VBERI·TERRAE·DIVES ANNIVER·
 SARIO·DIVAE·CERERI·SACRO·PORCA·ILLI·
 MACT· . . . BATILLO·PATRI·MIO·PERP·
 OBSERVAN·D·VT· . . IDVS·QVINT·VNO·
 QVOD·AN·REDEVNTE·PORCA·IMMOL·
 ET·PVBL·COLLEG·EIVS·DARI·EPVLVM·ET·
 SI·FILIVS·MEVS·INTERMIS CONSTITVTA·
 A·PRAET·MVND·MVLCTA·PVBL·ILLVM· .
 PLECTI

The month being called Quintilis and not Julius, assures us the date of this stone is older than the age of Julius Cæsar, who gave his own name to the fifth month, when he reformed the calendar[n].

[n] It is much to be lamented, that Father Milla has not expressed where he found this stone; the bulk of which must have preserved it from being carried very far from its primitive situation: a sight of it would determine that of ancient Munda beyond the possibility of a dispute.

In the reign of Trajan, Munda Book III.
 seems from Pliny to have gone to ruin, as he says, “ Interque fuit Munda
 “ cum Pompeii filio capta [o]:” again it appears to have recovered itself by the favour of Julius Nemesius Nomentanus, governor of the province under Marcus Aurelius, who ordered the town-house to be rebuilt, in order that the fathers and people might therein assemble for the right-governing the commonwealth; over the door of which senate-house was the following inscription, being the same quoted by Morales, and it may be found Gruter:

IVL·NEMESIVS·NOMENTAN·VICE·M·AVREL.

Third Stone
of Munda.

IMP·SACRA·BETICAM·GVBERN·PRAETORIVM.

IN·VRBE·MVNDA·QVO·PATRES·ET·POP·OB·REMP·

RITE·ADMINIST·CONVEN·FIERI·MAND·

[o] Lib. iii. cap. i.

Modern

MUNDA.

**Modern
Munda.**

Modern Munda has nothing to commend it, being a small village on the declivity of a hill.

BATHS OF HARDALES.

Four leagues to the North of Munda, in the same mountains, and half a league from the town of Hardales, lies the village of Caratraca, which possesses the famous baths of Hardales: they consist of two springs, that rise out of a barren hill, and form a basin of water, capable of bathing forty persons; a low mud wall surrounds it, and another separates that part destined for the women.

The

The virtue and efficacy of these waters is fovereign in all cafes of old wounds, hurts, fwellings, tumours, rheumatism, and paralytick diforders; their quality is fulphurous and full of nitre; their fmell ungrateful and ftinking; their nature cold in extreme, and their tafte sweet and flimy.

Book. III.

Quality of the Waters.

I vifited thefe baths in the year 1756, and drew a perspective view of them; they are much injured by the rains in winter, as well as rendered ufelefs to the public during that feafon, for want of a roofed inclofure. People from all parts of Spain, and the coafts of France, feek here a certain relief in their diforders, if they are ufed with proper precaution; elfe they often prove fatal, for which purpofe a

VOL. II. D phyfician

COYN. physician from Cafarabonella constantly attends in the summer.

C O Y N.

From Monda you direct your course over very fine hills, covered with vineyards, about two hours ride East and by South to Coyn, where the Sierra bounds the Hoya of Malaga; on the West it runs South and by East to the sea at Cape Molinos.

The village of Coyn, founded by the Moors, was to them as it now is to the present inhabitants of Malaga, a delicious retreat for passing the spring months; the great abundance and excellency of its water, healthiness of the air, luxuriance of the soil and
verdure,

verdure, invite the wealthy merchants Book II. to spend in it the summer season, and the bishop has here a palace.

The quantity of water which runs through the town, tumbles down from the hills behind it in beautiful and natural falls, and turns a number of mills that enable the inhabitants to supply Malaga with great part of its bread, as they do daily in the season with load of figs, apples, grapes, apricots, peaches, cherries, pomgranates, and other fruits.

Coyn may at present contain from six to seven hundred families, and is governed by a Corrigidor, called El Corrigidor de las quatro Villas; his jurisdiction extending over Alora, Alhauin el grande, and Cartama.

T O L O X.

Two short leagues to the North-West of Coyn, on the summit of the Sierra of its name, is seated Tolox, wherein was discovered this very year 1773 the following large Roman tomb-stone; the forerunner perhaps of others that may rank this place among the municipal Roman towns of the province, many of which still remain buried in oblivion. This inscription was given me in manuscript by the Canon Conde of Malaga, and is now published for the first time.

D'M'S

HERMOGENESPIVSINSVLS

UNVXIIIMVIIDXIII



IN I FINISVMETVQVIVIVISES.

VLDEVENISESTTL

“ The purport of this stone seems
 “ to be, that under it was buried a
 “ well-disposed youth called Hermo-
 “ genes, who died at the age of eight
 “ years, seven months, and fourteen
 “ days; it regrets the untimely loss of
 “ his existence; and offers it as a
 “ memento to those children who
 “ may play over his tomb.”

Book III.

Stone of
Tolox.

A L H O V R I N.

What we said in praise of Coyn may, with great propriety, be extended to the two pleasant villages of Alhovrin el grande, and Alhovrinejo, both being situated under the same Sierra, both exceedingly fruitful, and both furnishing Malaga with the best bread they eat, especially the former,

which is half as big as Coyn, and

These towns finely line the Hoya of Malaga; lower down the river, and not far from the sea, is another village called Churiana, full of the country seats of the merchants and Malaga gentry. This village was famous in the time of the Moors; Abenhabuz, first king of Granada, built a palace near it, with a tower, wherein he placed a noted weathercock of iron, representing an armed man on horse-back, with this Arabick inscription :

Palace of the
Retiro de
Santo Tho-
mas.

GALET·EL·BEDICI·ABENHABVZ·QVI-

Book III.

DATE·HABEZ·LINDALVZ·

Thus Betici Abenhabuz defends
Andalucia.

This palace was always kept up by the Arrahcz, or governor of Malaga; and on the country devolving to the Christians, a royal feat was built on its ruins, which Philip V, bestowed on his natural son Don Alonzo, bishop of Malaga: this prelate being of the order of San Domingo, named it El Retiro de Santo Thomas, and at his death it fell of coursé to the Dominican Convent; these fathers since exchanged it for another estate of less expence with the Count of Villalcazar, in whose possession it remains.

Hence

CHURIANA

Mijas and its
Sierra.

Hence the mountains, before they reach the sea, take the name of the Sierra de Mijas from a town of that name.

CHAP-

CHAPTER II.

BOOK III.

CARTAMA.

FROM Coyn, journeying two ^{Sierra de Cartama.} leagues to the Eastward, you meet with Cartama, lying on the side of a Sierra, which erects itself in the Hoya of Malaga, and runs following the course of the river South-East, finishing gradually about a league before it reaches the sea.

Cartama is seated on the lap [*p*] of a very high, steep, and rocky

[*p*] The Spaniards call the skirts of a mountain *faldas*, laps.

mountain,

CARTAMA. mountain, which, in latter times, the Moors, according to their custom, fortified, and built on it a strong castle; of which remains nothing but fragments of the walls and towers.

The top of the hill, terminating almost in a point, was furrounded by high turrets; a cave, or masmorra, resembling that of the Alcafabá of Malaga, is the only thing worth remarking, as the whole is in ruins: below the town, which faces the North, the hill gradually descends to the river of Malaga, that winds through the valley about half a mile

Description of the Sierra de Cartama. below; the Sierra de Cartama lies like a huge incumbrance in this valley, taking its course, as I said above, from South to North about two leagues; thence it turns sharply to the West a short

short league further, and on the last Book III.
 hill but one of the Northern aspect
 is situated the town, which after it
 has passed, it takes a sweep to the
 South-West, and hastens to join the
 Sierra de Munda.

On the skirts of these last hills Olive Yards of
Cartama.
 grow the famous olive yards of Car-
 tama, which constitute the best estates
 of the town; the whole North aspect
 of the Sierra is very bleak and barren
 above the town, but below it the
 ground is abundantly fruitful.

When the river of Malaga traverses Rio de Alora.
 the Hoya under Cartama, its stream
 is wide, deep, and rapid; in winter
 always unfordable, having received
 the water of the river of Alora, which
 likewise rises out of the Sierra Blan-
 quilla

CARTAMA. quilla near the town of Burgo, whose
Its Course. confines it washes, and, passing by the
 castle of Turon, throws itself into a
 noted gullet between Villa-verde and
 Abdalariz, furrounds Alora, and two
 leagues further at Casapalma joins its
 current with that of Malaga.

Cartama. Cartama is seated on the very spot
Its Antiquities of an ancient town, which flourished
 while the Romans commanded in
 Spain, and even in the time of the
 Goths: in the year 1752, some per-
 sons digging near the church, a little
 higher than the square of the town
 under the hill, they discovered the
 ruins of a temple of Apollo, out of
 which were extracted some stupendous
 monuments of antiquity [q]; the tem-

Temple of
Apollo dis-
covered in
1752.

[q] The above-mentioned Canon Conde shewed
 me an inaccurate plan of this temple, which, ac-
 cording to him, had been a square building 44
 Spanish yards wide.

ple,

ple, with a well-meant, though ill-timed zeal, was filled up by order of the court, and built upon; and most of the statues carried away to Madrid.

Book II.

Statues found
there carried
to Madrid.

Those which have remained in town are of white marble, broken and mutilated; the Primitive Christians never failing to deface such as fell in their way: in the acts of the council held at Illiberi in the fourth century, it was expressly ordained, that all masters should take care to destroy the Idols in the possession of their slaves, many of whom, being natives of provinces where Christianity was not yet established, rather than offer violence to the objects of their mistaken devotion, buried them in the earth; four such were found entire at Granada, and, for their beauty,

were

CARTAMA. were placed by Charles V, in the new palace he built at the Alhambra; they were a Venus with a little Cupid by her side, an Esculapius, a Bacchus with a Satyr, repofing on a fkin of wine, and an Apollo with his lyre.

Thefe at Cartama, in their preſent imperfect ſtate, are ſtill worthy the attention of the curious ſtatuary, for their exact and beautiful proportions, and inimitable drapery of the robes; the antiquary may here ſee in perfection the faſhion of the Roman dreſſes; and nothing can raiſe our ideas of the riches and ſplendour of this ancient town, more than theſe proofs of its having once poſſeſſed ſuch excellent artiſts: one of them is the body of a young man, of the natural ſize, from the navel down-
wards,

Description of
a mutilated
Statue.

wards, naked to the middle of his Book III. thighs, with his gown covering his legs in a graceful manner, and his right foot appearing underneath; the divine proportions of this inestimable piece of antiquity have not saved it from the barbarity of a rustic, who has jammed it into the corner of the wall of his house to keep off carts: the naked statue of an athlete, with Second Statue, his right hand clinched and lifted up in the attitude of going to strike, is in like manner set up in another corner of a street.

The trunk of a statue, with a mu- Third Statue, nicipal robe, lies neglected in one of the back streets of the town; and in the yard of the apothecary of the place is another, broken in two, of a size almost twice as big as life; it is of

- CARTAMA. a woman in a sitting posture; in the
 Fourth Statue. nape of its neck appears the socket, whereon was placed the head; the sleeves of the robe are curiously gathered and confined by five or six studs on the outside of the arms, and a cord tied round its waist; the feet as well as the breasts are covered, though the latter are most naturally to be distinguished by a gentle rise of
 Fifth Statue. the gown; with this statue lies another of the same dimensions, of a man; by their magnitude, I judge them to have been Heathen Deities; the Romans very frequently making their gods of a supernatural size, in order to inspire an higher idea of their strength and power; in the same
 Sixth Statue. yard is likewise the figure of a Priapus in bas relief.

Another

Another very noble monument of antiquity, extracted from the above-mentioned temple, is a Corinthian pillar of red and white jasper, measuring $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the base, and twenty-one feet high, with its capital entire of white marble; the shaft consists only of two blocks, the lower one 14 feet long; the Spaniards have erected it without the town, on a rising ground, and placed a cross on its top; but either through ignorance of the rules of architecture, or not chusing to be at the expence, they have set it on the ground without a pedestal; flat likewise on the ground, like the grave-stone of a pauper, they have laid the following inscription :

Book III.

 Column of the
 Temple of
 Apollo.

CARTAMA.

HEC·INTER·FRAGMENTA·
 TEMPLI·DIIS·DICATI·IN·MVNE
 CIPIO·CARTIMITANO·SVBTER
 RANEA·PROPE·CHATOLICVN·
 TEMPLVM·INVENTA·AB·IPSO·
 CARTIMITANO·POPVLO·
 TRANSLATA·ET·COLOCATA·
 EST·HIC·1752·

In the square near the fountain lies the shaft of a column of red and white marble, apparently companion to the beforementioned; other blocks of them I observed in several places, with pieces of capitals, carved frizes, &c.

A curious hand of white alabaſter, ſhut as if it once held a wand or ſtick,

stick, was thought worthy of being Book III.
sent to the court.

Zamorra, physician of this place, in the year 1739, found, under some rubbish, the statue of a man, bearing Seventh Statue. on his shoulders a goat or lamb; the head of the animal was wanting.

Of the pedestals and inscriptions Roman Inscriptions at Cartama. existing of this ancient town, four of them I judge to have been for centuries placed in the walls of the church and fountain of the square, although Morales seems to have had no knowledge of any other than the large stone of Junia Rustica: the copy of it he procured, and has published it very inaccurately; as it is the most distinguished and circumstantial monument

CARTAMA.

nument of Cartama, I was most exact in transcribing it, though no very easy task, from the excessive closeness of the letter, which I have likewise endeavoured to imitate.

JVNIA·D·F·RVSTICA·SACERDOS·PERPETVA·ET·PRIMA·IN·
M·N·C·I·P·I·O·C·A·R·T·I·M·I·T·A·N·O·P·O·R·T·I·C·A·S·P·V·B·L·I·C·A·S·V·E·T·I·S·T·A·T·E·
C·O·R·R·V·P·T·A·S·R·E·F·I·C·I·T·S·O·L·V·M·B·A·L·I·N·E·I·D·E·D·I·T·F·V·E·C·T·I·G·A·L·I·A·P·V·B·
L·I·C·A·V·I·N·D·I·C·A·V·I·T·S·I·G·N·V·M·A·E·R·E·V·M·M·A·R·T·I·S·I·N·F·O·R·O·P·O·S·V·I·T·
P·O·R·T·I·C·A·S·A·D·B·A·L·I·N·E·V·M·S·O·I·O·S·V·O·C·V·M·P·I·S·C·I·N·A·E·T·S·I·G·N·O·
C·V·P·I·D·I·N·I·S·E·P·V·L·G·D·A·T·O·S·P·E·C·T·A·C·V·L·I·S·E·D·I·T·I·S·D·P·S·
S·T·A·T·V·A·S·S·I·B·I·E·T·C·F·A·B·I·O·J·V·N·I·A·N·O·F·S·V·G·A·B·O·R·
D·I·N·E·C·A·R·T·I·M·I·T·A·N·O·R·V·M·D·E·C·R·E·T·A·S·J·V·N·I·A·F·A·B·I·N·I·A·
C·F·A·B·I·I·F·S·T·A·T·V·A·M·C·F·A·B·I·O·F·A·B·I·A·N·O·V·I·R·O·S·V·O·

D·P·S·F·D·

In English, “ This is the statue of Book III.
“ Junia Rustica, perpetual high First Stone of
“ priests in the municipium of Cartama.
“ Cartama, who rebuilt the public
“ porticos, fallen to decay through
“ age, gave the ground whereon the
“ bath is built, paid off the mort-
“ gage on the public revenue, erected
“ in the forum a brazen image to
“ Mars, with the porticos round the
“ bath, the fish-pond, and image of
“ Cupid ; all which she effected at
“ her own expence, and consecrated
“ with banquets ; and public games
“ she gave on the occasion : this
“ statue of herself, as well as another
“ to Caius Fabius Junianus, her son,
“ was placed by a decree of the
“ senate of Cartama. Junia Fabiana,
“ daughter of Caius Fabius, at her
“ own expence, erected a statue to
“ Caius

CARTAMA. “ Caius Fabius Fabianus, her husband,
“ and took care to dedicate it.”

This stone, which is now placed at the head of the fountain in the square, is the only one that expresses Cartama to have been a municipal town, and gives us a very high idea of its ancient grandeur; the closeness of the character is partly to be accounted for by the length of the inscription, and not to be, therefore, precipitately determined of the declining age of the Roman empire; the largeness of the pedestal, which is now five feet high, and two feet thick, not only proves the present situation of the town on its primitive site (confirmed by the temple of Apollo), but, what is more remarkable, the square of Cartama
is

is evidently on the exact spot of their Book III.
ancient forum.

The public porticos here men-
tioned were a sort of galleries formed
of arches and colonades; the use of
which the Romans learnt from the
Greeks; they served for shelter and
ornament before the principal doors
of the theatres, temples, and public
buildings; they were either covered,
or open; the former consisted of long
galleries, supported by marble pillars,
enriched and ornamented within with
statues and paintings, the sides were
open or closed with windows, made
of the transparent lapis specularis that
the Romans extracted from Spain,
and which Pliny tells us was as clear
as glass: “ Lapis vitri modo trans-
lucidus,

Description of
Public Por-
ticos.

Lapis Specu-
laris.

CARTAMA. “ lucidus, quo utuntur pro specu-
 “ laribus [r].”

I remember the windows of the cathedral church of Valentia are made of this stone, which is dug out of quarries in that neighbourhood; the Romans used to receive it from Segobriga in Celtiberia.

In the winter these porticos were open to the South, for the admission of the mid-day sun; in summer the North avenues were expanded; here the aldermen and chief men of the city assembled, and conversed together, and herein their senate or court was frequently held.

[r] Lib xxxvi.

The

The open public porticos went ge- Book III.
 nerally round their squares; under
 their shelter the athletes or wrestlers
 exercised themselves; and the people
 held their markets, a custom still fol-
 lowed all over Spain, where the square
 and the market [s] are synonymous
 terms

The public baths formed the chief <sup>The Public
Baths.</sup>
 luxury of the Romans: they intro-
 duced them wherever they went; and
 that Cartania, had one, is an incon-
 testable proof of the habitation of
 Romans in it.

In Rome their number amounted
 to 800; Agrippa alone built 170 at
 his own expence; the construction of
 them was magnificent, with separa-
 tions for the men and women; for

[s] In Spanish La Plaza.

their

CARTAMA. their greater privacy, they had no light but from the roof; round them were steps of marble to rest on, and in an adjoining room reservoirs of hot and cold water, for the convenient tempering the bath according to the different constitution or pleasure of every one; they had also hot rooms, with apartments for drying and dressing.

The Fish-
Pond.

The piscina, or public canal, with which the forum of Cartama was adorned, was not only, as Morales conjectured, and its name imports, a pond of fishes, but a natural bath, wherein the public had liberty of swimming; and these, being open to the rays of the sun, are to this day in Spain reckoned the most wholesome waters.

“ Si

“ Si natare latius aut tepidius velis,
“ in area piscina est [t].”

In the wall of the fountain, near the ground, on the side facing the square, is a small stone, which, like the other of Junia Rustica, has so often undergone the annual ceremony of white-washing, as to be rendered almost illegible; this custom of liming the walls, so destructive to the eyes, the Spaniards retain from the Moors, who wash, with lime, not only their houses inside and out, but even the floors and terraces.

[t] Plin. Epist. v. vi.

CARTAMA.

Second Stone
of Cartama.

VENERI·AVG·
L·PORCIVS·QVIR·
VICTOR·CARTIMITA·
SVO·ET·SCRIBONIAE·
MARCIANAE·VXORIS·SVAE·
NOMINE·STATVAM·TES·
TAMENTO·PONI·IVSSIT·
HVIC·DONO·HERES·XX·
NON·DEDVXERVNT·
D· D·

“ It was part of a pedestal to an
“ image of Venus, erected and de-
“ dicated according to the testament
“ of Lucius Porcius Victor, a Roman
“ citizen of the Quirinal Tribe, and
“ native of Cartama, in his name and
“ in that of Scribonia Marciana his
“ wife; from this gift his heir did
“ not deduct the twentieth part.”

In

In the walls of the church, and in Book III.
 the same square, are placed two other
 stones; one is in the South wall, almost
 buried under rubbish near the ground;
 and, as the passage is locked up, few
 people can get a sight of it. Gruter
 has published it, though very erro-
 neously; he copied a manuscript of
 the archbishop of Taragona.

L·PORCIO·QVIR.

SATVRNINO

PONTIF·QVI·PRO·HON·

TR·XX·N·D·HERES

REI·P·CARTIMITAN·LIB.

AMICI·FAC·CVRA . . .

L·PORCIVS·QVIR·SATVRNIN.

H·A·E·R.

Third Stone of
Cartama.

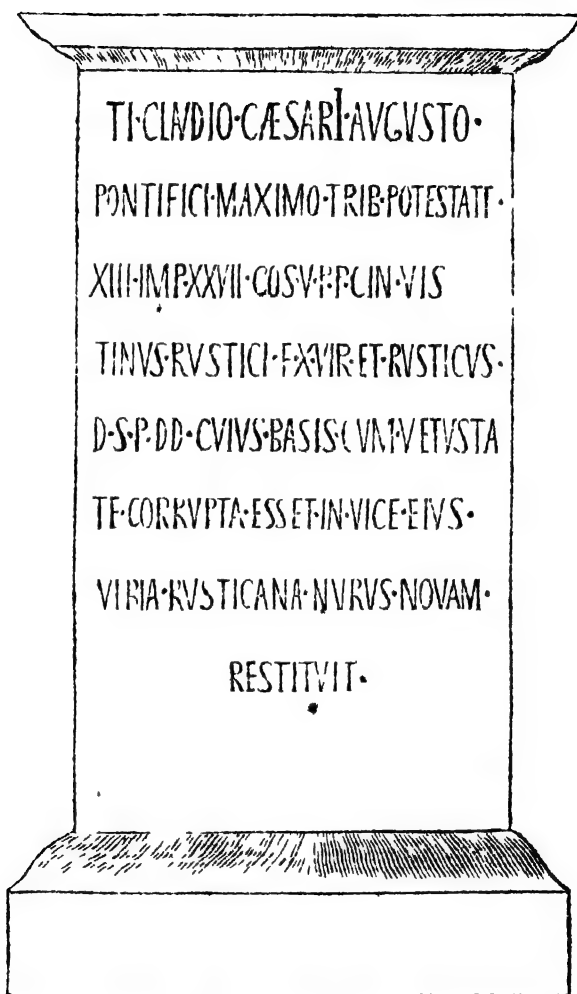
The last initials mean Honore Ac-
 cepto Expensas Remisit. This stone
 Vol. II. F had

CARTAMA

had been the base of a statue “ to
 “ Lucius Porcius Saturninus, a Ro-
 “ man citizen of the Quirinal Tribe,
 “ and High Priest of the town.
 “ His heir Lucius Porcius Saturninus,
 “ accepting the honour of a statue
 “ from the Republic of Cartama, ex-
 “ cused their bearing the expence.”

Fourth Stone
of Cartama.

The other pedestal is in the corner
 of the front wall of the church, and
 a very large stone; the cut of the
 letters are of the shape of those of
 Junia Rustica.



TI·CLAUDIO·CÆSARİ·AVGVSTO·
PONTIFICI·MAXIMO·TRIB·POTESTATI·
XIII·IMP·XXVII·COS·V·P·PCIN·VIS
TINVS·RVSTICI·F·X·VIR·ET·RVSTICVS·
D·S·P·DD·CVIVS·BASIS·CVNIVETVSTA
TE·CORRVPTA·ESSET·IN·VICE·EIVS·
VIRIA·RVSTICANA·NVRVS·NOVAM·
RESTITVIT·

“ This statue was erected to T. Book III.
“ Claudius Cæsar, Pontifex Maximus,
“ &c. during his fifth consulship, by
“ Cinnus Vistinus, son of Rusticus
“ Decem-vir; whose basis being de-
“ cayed, was repaired and set up
“ a-new by Vibia Rusticana, daughter
“ in law to Cinnus Vistinus.”

The fifth consulship of Claudius happened in the 10th year of his reign, and in the year of grace 51; to which æra, or very few years after, we may reduce the stone of Junia Rustica, being thereto authorised by the similitude in character, bulk, and even quality of these two stones, which are both of a brown, coarse texture; and this being raised by the family of Rustica, probably at the time when

CARTAMA. Junia Rustica repaired and ornamented the forum.

The prolongation of the *Im Cæfari*, may be seen in still more early monuments; Father Flores quotes one in the 12th vol. of *La España Sagrada*, of the emperor Tiberius, whose age is generally blended with the Augustan.

The accurate and learned Don Christoval Medina Conde has very plainly and clearly overthrown the opinion of Ambrosio Morales, in proving that the goodness or viciousness of the character of an inscription does not determine the date of its erection: of this the stone of Claudius before us is an indisputable instance:

stance [u]. In Rome perhaps, where good artists could never be wanting, it may be supported, and their monuments speak the true state of the polite arts in their time; not so in the provinces, where the form of the letter may be bastardized by an ignorant or bad lapidary: here we see the dedication of a statue to an emperor, in the most flourishing æra of Cartama, miserably executed; and, were it not surrounded by others of the finest mould, and statues of the most delicate beauty, that proclaim aloud its taste and genius, what a poor and unmerited idea should we have formed of the rank it held in ancient Bætica!

[u] The characters of this inscription give but an imperfect idea of the original copy I furnished the artist with; he has cut the letters by much too square.

CARTAMA. The remaining inscriptions have, I fancy, been found since the time of Morales; the four following are small, about 10 inches by 15, of white marble, in an exceedingly good letter, and two of them are at present on each side of the portal of a house in the same square; they fronted the pedestals they once belonged to; on the left hand is

VFNERI·AVG

· · · · ·

RVSTICANA

CARTIM·TANA·TESTA

MENTO·PONERE·IVSSIT

HVIC·DONO·HAERES·XX·

NON·DEDVXERVNT·

D·D D·

“ Rusticana,

“ Rusticana, native of Cartama, Book III.

“ ordered in her testament this image
“ of the august goddess Venus to be
“ erected; and her heirs did not de-
“ duct the 20th from this gift, but
“ dedicated it as she desired.”

The stone underneath this be-
longed to the statue of a private
person, named “ Marcus Decimius
“ Proculus, a Roman citizen, and per-
“ petual high priest, which the senate
“ of Cartama having decreed to be
“ erected to him, he accepted the
“ honour, but excused them the
“ expence.”

Father Flores has transcribed this
inscription without the P.R. but that
it exists the reader may be well
assured, as I paid it a third visit, on
2 purpose

CARTAMA. purpose to satisfy myself: the expression Pontifici, Primo, Perpetuo, we have already seen in the stone of Tunia Rustica.

Sixth Stone of
Cartama.

M·DECIMIO·
QVIR ♀ PROCVLO ♀
PONTIFICI ♀ PR·PERPETVO·
ORDO ♀ CARTIMITANVS·
STATVAM ♀ PONENDAM·
DECREVIT· ♀
QVI ♀ HONORE ♀ ACCEPTO·
IMPENSAM ♀ REMISIT· ♀

The little hearts between the words are singular, though it is not the only inscription in Cartama thus adorned: on the right side of the door-way are these two:

MARTI·AVC·
 L·PORCIVS
 QVIR·VICTOR·
 CARTIMITAN·
 TESTAMENTO
 PONI·IVSSIT·
 HVIC·DONO·
 HAERES·XX·NON·
 DEDVXIT·EPVLO·
 D· D·

Book III. .
 75 Seventh Stone
 of Cartama.

It was under a statue to the god Mars, erected in pursuance to the will of Lucius Porcius Victor, whom we have before seen paying the same devotion to Venus, and with the similar circumstance of the heir not deducting the 20th as the law permitted: this tax on these legacies seems, according to the letter of the inscription

CARTAMA. inscription before us, to have been instituted with the intention to defray the executor's expence, occasioned by the banquet, always given to the aldermen of the city at the ceremony of dedicating the statue; if he chose to pay it out of his pocket, he had a right to commemorate his generosity in the inscription.

Eighth Stone
of Cartama.

VIBIAE·L·F ♀
TVRRINAE· ♀
SACERDOTAE
PERPETVAE ♀
ORDO ♀ CART·MITANVS ♀
STATVAM·POÑENDAM· ♀
DECREVIT· ♀
QVAE·HONORE·ACCEPTO·
IMPENSAM·REMISIT· ♀

We have here the inscription of Book III.
 another statue, erected by the magistrates of Cartama, to a perpetual high priestess called Vibia Tur-
 rina, daughter of Lucius, who, having
 accepted the honour, remitted the
 expence.

At the corner of another house of
 the square, is a stone much defaced,
 and whose signification seems very
 obscure.

L·IVNIO·GAL·MALETINO·
 EQVITI·ROMANO·EX·CIVI
 TATE·CARTIMITANO·PRIMO·
 FACTO·QVAM·AMICI·VIVO·

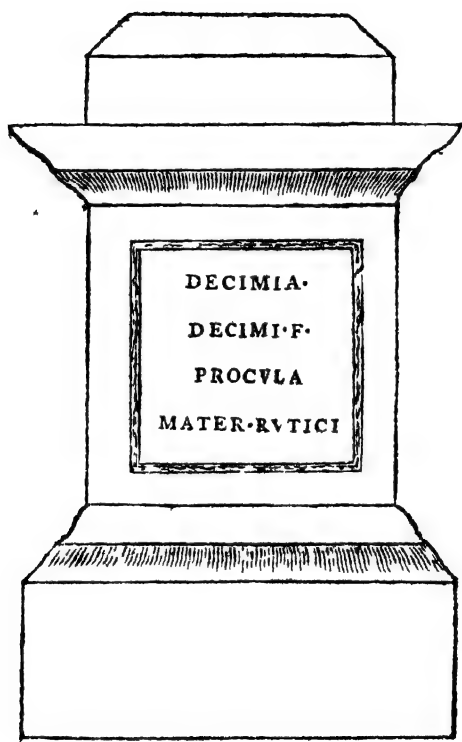
Ninth Stone of
 Cartama.

· · · · ·
 · · · REMISSA·EMPENSA·
 V·A·M.

CARTAMA.

“ It has been the base of a statue
“ raised to Lucius Junius Maletinus,
“ of the Galerian tribe, a Roman
“ knight, and the first that ever had
“ that honour in the city of Car-
“ tama; which statue his friends,
“ excusing him the expence, with a
“ willing mind, ordered to be placed
“ for him during his life-time:” So
far of this inscription was legible to
me: Don Christoval Conde, shewed
me a manuscript copy that did not
satisfy me, and which cuts off the
to in facta, and joins it to the next
word, which he supposes to be GAM,
judging that this knight had left his
toga to the friend who erected this
statue, out of gratitude. The lime,
with which the letters have been so
often filled up, has incorporated itself
in their cavities and filled them up.

At



At the West end of the town is a Book III.
Tenth Stone
of Cartama.
very beautiful base of a statue of
one entire block of white marble,
about four feet high, erected to De-
cimia Procula, daughter of Decimus,
and mother to Ruticus; it now serves
as the pedestal to a cross.

Cartama seems, from its name, to Etymology of
Cartama.
have been of punie origin, the word
Cartha, in the Hebrew, signifying
new city; it was subject to the chan-
cery of Ecija. The flourishing state of
this ancient town is abundantly shewn
in the superb monuments, that all-
consuming time and barbarous suc-
ceeding ages have permitted to reach
us: they proclaim it a Roman muni-
cipium, with temples, porticos, baths,
piscinæ, forum, and all the appen-
dances of a capital city. The stones of

CARTAMA. its military way are not yet all removed; and a stately inscription still exists, to inform posterity, ~~that the~~ emperor Adrian repaired it at his own expence.

Roman Families
in Cartama.

The names and families commemorated on these stones are,

LUCIUS PORCIUS VICTOR.

LUCIUS PORCIUS SATURNINUS, both Roman citizens of the Quirine tribe, and of a consular family.

LUCIUS JUNIUS MALETINUS, a Roman knight.

CINNA VISTINUS.

MARCUS

MARCUS DECIMIUS PROCULUS.—BOOK III.

This was a most illustrious family, radiated and spread all over the province; here we find it exercising the high priesthood: it appears on stones of Acinipo and Nescania, and we shall in Malaga see it raised to the supreme dignity of proconsul.

The family of the RUTICI and RUSTICANI are thrice mentioned; the magnificent works and donations of Junia Rutica, and her being high priestess, must have made her memory respectable at Cartama; at Singilis this family was likewise established.

VIBIA TURRINA also exercised the office of high priestess: the Vibii
 G 2 enjoyed

CARTAMA.

enjoyed honourable dignities in the republicks of Carteia and Barbesola.

Coins found at
Cartama

At Cartama were found coins of all the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Vespasian and lower down, and a Gothic gold medal of Sisenando, who lived in the year 636: at the irruption of the Mahometans into Spain, during the succeeding century, Cartama was probably destroyed, as they served many other towns for want of men to people them; they afterwards rebuilt it on the same spot, as well as the castle on the summit of the hill; with the stones of which the Spaniards have erected, just under its walls, small but rich sanctuary of the Blessed a

Sanctuary of
the Virgin.

Virgin; the ascent to it is very steep and tiresome, but well recompensed by a noble prospect of the Hoya de Malaga.

When

When one reflects on the ancient splendour of Cartama, and of numberless other towns in Andalucia, during the existence of the Roman empire, and beholds them now poor insignificant villages, full of poverty and the basest ignorance, it leads us naturally into an enquiry after the causes of so universal a decay in the same towns and territories; this again opens to us a scene worthy the admiration and praise of all succeeding ages, and proves the wisdom and sound policy of the Roman government, who, contenting themselves with a moderate use of their power, instead of oppressing, raised the cities they conquered to a state of greater liberty and security than they ever enjoyed before. Each city was erected into a commonwealth, independant in a manner of

Book. III.

Remarks on
the ancient
Government
of the Ro-
mans.

View of it.

CARTAMA

the rest of the province, subject to its own laws, and governed by a sort of Senate, composed of certain of the principal inhabitants called Decuriales or Decuriones, headed by two stiled Duumviri, resembling the consuls of Rome.

The whole body of magistrates and people, as we have repeatedly instanced, were styled ORDO·POPVLVSQVE· and SPLENDIDISS·ORDO. not only each province, but numerous towns had the privilege of a mint, the highest act of sovereignty, and in imitation of the s. c. of Rome stamp on their money D· D· Decreto Decurionum.

This senate, or court of aldermen, was held in such veneration, and so much respect was paid to it, that they presided

presided on a bench apart in all public acts of religion; and, at the games of the Circus, to be permitted to sit among them was an honour thought worthy to be recorded on marble to posterity, in an inscription dug up at Montoro, and published by Morales in his Antiquities. BOOK III.

Each city had a judge chosen out of the aldermen called *Præfectus Juridicus*, as we learn from a stone of Cadix, published likewise by Morales; besides which court of justice, there were four several chanceries stiled *Conventûs Juridici*, established in the province of Andalucia, at Cadix, Ecija, Cordova, and Seville; over the whole presided a Roman proconsul, of which there were three in Spain, for the provinces of Bætica, Tarragona, and Lusitania;

Lusitania; if these governors committed any acts of oppression, each town had a free appeal to Rome, and a liberty to accuse and arraign them before the people; many instances of which we meet with in the Roman history.

All these privileges were enjoyed by the towns, in a full security of being defended and protected in them from the insults and encroachments of their neighbours by the whole power of Rome; to whom they were in a particular manner allied, and incorporated by the honour of being either a Municipium, Fœderati, or Colonia Populi Romani; each particular city was a Rome in miniature, ~~for~~ many natural or adopted daughters cherished and taken care of by their mother :

mother: the utter destruction of the Book III.
 Carthaginian empire was brought
 upon that people for having attacked
 and ruined the city of Saguntum in
 alliance with the Romans.

By this wise conduct, from which
 they never varied, the Romans secured
 their conquests; and the Spaniards, by
 an happy experience of the mildness
 of their government, had never a wish
 to shake it off, but preserved their
 allegiance without garrisons and troops,
 a burthen both to themselves and their
 masters; on the contrary, they often
 sent bodies of men to reinforce the
 armies of Rome, whom they looked
 upon as their common parent.

Another privilege of these towns On the Privi-
 lege of erect-
 ing Statues.
 was that of putting up statues, not

CARTAMA

only to the emperors and their wives, but to the proconsuls of the provinces, their Duumviri and chief priests, or any benefactors to their town, nay private citizens could erect them to their fathers, wives, and children, or order them by their wills, though the leave of the court of aldermen was always absolutely necessary, and they alone could assign the spot in the forum where they were to be put; generally for the greater honour the government passed a decree for their erection, and the persons bore the expence.

This custom, in aftertimes so prostituted, was originally instituted by the Romans as a laudable honour due to the memory of great men, who had deserved well of their citizens. Pliny the younger has very beautifully explained

explained the high sense that nation had of it, speaking of a statue Trajan ordered to be erected to the memory of young Cottius, which he calls prolonging his short and narrow span of life to immortality: “ for these re-
“ wards, says he, assigned to the
“ young, will incite our youth to
“ good pursuits, when they bear in
“ view the joys they will reap by
“ their living, and the glorious re-
“ compence that awaits them dead;
“ it will be an endless satisfaction to
“ me, often to gaze on his image, to
“ make a stand under it, and to walk
“ beside it; for if the figures of the
“ dead at home mitigate our sorrow,
“ how much more those that do not
“ only represent to us in the most
“ conspicuous place their form and
“ visage, but their honour and glory!”

“ Quo

CARTAMA.

“ Quo quidem honore, quantum
“ ego interpretor, non modo defuncti
“ memoriae, et dolori patris, verum
“ etiam exemplo prospectum est ;
“ acuent ad bonas artes juventutem
“ adolescentibus, quoque (digni sunt
“ modo) tanta præmia constituta :
“ acuent principes viros ad liberos
“ suscipiendos, & gaudia ex super-
“ stitibus, & ex amissis tam gloriosa
“ solatia. Erit ergo pergratum mihi
“ hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri,
“ subinde respicere, sub hac con-
“ sistere, præter hanc commcare. Et
“ enim si defunctorum imagines domi
“ positæ dolorem nostrum levant,
“ quanto magis ex quibus in cele-
“ berrimo loco, non modo species et
“ vultus illorum, sed honor etiam et
“ gloria refertur [x]!”

[x] Plin. lib. ii. cp. 7.

The

The most glorious trophies, ever Book III.
erected to the memory of superlative
merit, were the temples which the
inhabitants of Castulo (now Cazlona
above Cordova) built in honour of
the two Scipios Gneius and Publius,
who, after having endeared them-
selves to the Spaniards by the mild-
ness and equity of their government,
lost their lives near Offuna in the
celebrated battle with the Carthagi-
nians the year 210 before Christ; the
dedication of one of these temples was
found and copied by Cyriaco An-
conitano.

CARTAMA. GN.ET.PVBLIO·SCIPIONIB·ET·PATRI
Monument of CIA·CORNELIORVM·GENTE·COMMV
Gneius and
Pub. Scipio. NI,PATRIAE·IMPENSA·CASTVLONEN
 SES.BENEFICIORVM·MEMORLS·ARAS
 ET·TEMPLA·AD XX·PEDES·DIVISA.
 EREXERE.

“ The people of Castulo, at their
 “ joint expence, raised these altars
 “ and temples 20 feet asunder to
 “ Gneius and Publius Scipio, of the
 “ Patrician order of the Cornelian
 “ family, in grateful remembrance of
 “ benefits received.”

The circumstance of all the in-
 habitants universally contributing to
 the charge of the buildings, as all
 equally concerned in their loss, and
 the expression *beneficiorum memores*,
 conveys

conveys an idea of the highest encomium, at a time when flattery could have no place. Book III.

O happy Spaniards! to have been blest with such good, such virtuous and disinterested governors, who spent and sacrificed their lives for their safety and protection! And thrice happy Romans! who governed and died for a people so sensible of, and grateful to, all their acts of benevolence and virtue! A more noble monument exists not in the annals of time.

Though all these statues have been long since overthrown and destroyed by the superstition of succeeding ages, yet their bases are still to be found in great plenty all over Spain; the use of Great Use of
these Monu-
ments.

of

CARTAMA.

of them is very great in clearing up points of history, and ascertaining the situation and orthography of many towns that could not otherwise be known, bringing us to the knowledge of others, whose name and history ancient writers have not left us the least memorials of, and even in correcting the works of the Greek and Latin geographers, that, by length of time, have become vitiated and adulterated.

Modern Cartama.

Modern Cartama is a poor inconsiderable village; its famous forum, once ornamented with porticos, public baths, fish-ponds, and statues of brass to their gods and benefactors, is now a despicable place, without shape, ornament, or space, with no piazzas to shade you from the sun, and instead of a sumptuous

sumptuous temple, adorned with state-
ly columns, stand the rude walls of
a plain country church, sanctified in-
deed by the holy name of Christ, and
in that respect preferable to all the
brilliancy of Paganism.

BOOK III.

ALORA.

CHAPTER III.

A L O R A.

Hoya de Ma-
laga.

FROM Cartama the Hoya de Malaga follows the course of the mountains southwards to the sea two leagues and an half further at Cape Molinos; to the North the Hoya is bounded by the Sierra de Alora, where Alora itself sits on the summit of a hill: this town is ancient, and was, by the Romans, called Iluro.

Alora.

Antonio Augustin, in his dialogues, ranks Iluro among the municipal towns of this province. Gruter copied

pied the two following inscriptions at Book III.
 Alora, now not to be found. “ The
 “ first has been the dedication of a
 “ statue to the emperor Domitian,
 “ by Lucius Munius Aurelianus; and
 “ another Duum-vir of the city, which
 “ was erected at the public expence.”
 The second lay then at the bottom of
 the hill, whereon the town stands,
 and is only of service in commem-
 orating the persons therein men-
 tioned.

IMP·DOMITIANO

First Stone of
Alora.

CAESARI

AVG·GERMANICO

L·MVNIVS·QVIR·

AVRELIANVS

TI·COR

. . .

II·VIR·CONSTITVTI

D S·P D·D·

ALORA.

Second Stone
of Alora.

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • • •

• • • STATVAM•QVAM

TESTAMENTO•SVO•

C•FABIUS•VIBIANVS•

II•VIR•FIERI•IVSSIT•

VIBIAE•LVCANAE•MATRI•

FABIA•FIRMA•HERES•

DEDICAVIT•

Caius Fabius Vibianus, Duum-vir of Iluro, ordered, by his will, this statue to be erected to Vibia Lucana, his mother, which his heir Fabia Firma dedicated.

A notable memorial of the Vibian family, established in Iluro, is the base of a marble statue, “ erected at Rome

“ in the year of our Lord 204, by Book III.
“ Marcus Vibius Maternus, who was
“ a native of Iluro, and served in the
“ Roman army as a military can-
“ didate for the command of it, to
“ Lucius Fabius Septiminus Cilo,
“ who had enjoyed the office of prae-
“ tor of the city ; that of cenfor five
“ times ; and consul twice.” The
method this Spaniard took to have
his services and pretensions engraved
on marble in the public forum, where
those who had the power to promote
him could not fail to see and read
it daily, is certainly ingenious.

ALORA.

Store at
Rome

L FABIO·M·F·

GALER·SEP·TIMINO

CILONI·PRAEF·VRB·

C·V·COS·II·

M·VIBIVS·MATERNVS

ILVRENSIS·A MILICIIS·

CANDITATVS·EIVS·

.

Towns of the
Sierra de Ab-
dala/19.

Beneath Alora lies Cafapalma; and further eastward Burgo, Pifaro, La Jonquera, and several other small towns, all under the Sierra de Abdalazis. Henceforward the hills are called La Sierra de Antiquera, joining the mountains of Malaga,

Fertility of the
Hoya de Ma-
laga.

Eastward to Malaga the Hoya widens three long leagues, all parts of it are exceedingly fruitful, and produce excellent

excellent wheat[x], their chief and Book III.
 most valuable produce: an example of
 its fertility we read of in the chronicle
 of Don Juan II, of Castille, who, in
 an excursion against the Moors, en-
 tered this valley in 1407, and carried Example of it.
 away 12,000 sheep and 7,000 oxen.

[x] The corn in Spain is trodden out of the ear by mares, in the very field it grows in, on a circular spot called by the Spaniards Era. This custom, universal in hot climates, is very ancient, and has been commemorated by Homer :

Thick bestrown, lies Ceres' sacred floor,
 Where round and round with never-wearied pain,
 The trampling steers beat out th' unnumber'd
 grain. Pope's Iliad, lib. xx.

The Spaniards plow the ground with oxen, who have the yoke fixed upon their horns, to which it is fastened by cords; contrary to the universal custom of other nations, who drive their oxen with a collar.

MILITARY
ROAD.

Roman Mil-
itary Road.

On the road from Marvella to Munda are here and there to be discovered fragments of a Roman military way, as likewise from Munda to Cartama; going out of which town towards Malaga it is so entire as to be passable, were it not for many holes sunk between the ponderous stones, by time, and the violent rains, though easy to be repaired; on viewing it I could not but reflect on the unaccountable laziness of the present inhabitants of Cartama, who daily travel on each side of this road all the winter, they and their beasts up to their middle in a deep clay, and have not industry to repair it.

The same military way, about a mile, East of the river of Malaga, crosses another smaller one, called El
Rio

Rio de Campanillas, over which still Book III.
hang in majestic ruins, the remains Ruins of a Roman Bridge.
of two arches of a Roman bridge.

The river of Malaga is large, and River of Malaga.
not fordable; its banks are inhabited
by numerous tribes of the beautiful
Aveluco [y], whose brilliant plumage,
shining with yellow, blue, and green
tints, are not to be equalled by any
of the feathered tribe in Europe: these
birds are of the size of a large thrush,
and are only to be met with in this
province.

On each side of the river of Ma- Stone of Marcus Aurelius.
laga are great ruins lying on the
military way; among them was found

[y] In Edwards and Brookes may be found
accurate descriptions of this bird.

a de-

**MILITARY
ROAD.**

a dedication to the emperor Marcus Aurelius, erected in his second consulship; but the name of the town was quite unintelligible. I saw a copy of it in the hands of Don Christoval Conde.

**Mile Stone of
Malaga.**

This road we have above seen repaired by the emperor Hadrian, and by a mile stone (existing at present in the plaçuela of Juan Torres, at Malaga, on one side of the governor's house) we learn that the same attention was paid to it in the days of Caracalla. This stone has been very ill treated, and besides is difficult to be read, being of a mixt coarse grey marble, rough and unpolished, such as the Romans always made use of, very wisely foreseeing they would be the least exposed to be removed and carried away.

It

It is so placed in the wall, that the wheels of his excellency's coach, every time it is used, unavoidably grate against it. The diameter of this stone is 18 inches; and it is at present about four feet out of the ground, so that we may imagine it, originally, to have been at least six feet high[*z*].

Book III.
Its Situation.

This stone is remarkable for having so long a descent of the emperors, and their names and titles so plain and at full length : even in Morales' time it was not legible to the end; the latter part of it only, which begins at Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, was remitted to him 200 years ago; and, as the transcriber omitted the emperor's pedigree, which he ignorantly imagined was of no use, Morales, as he well might, made the mistake

[*z*] It is round, like our modern mile-stones.

of

**MILITARY
ROAD.**

of quoting it in the life of Marcus Aurelius, successor of Antoninus Pius, instead of Caracalla, son of Severus, to whom it undoubtedly belongs, and who affected the same names and titles.

Its Date.

The fourth consulship of Caracalla, the date of this stone, was in the year of our Lord 213, which was likewise the fourth year of his reign.

IMP·CESAR

DIVI·SEVRI·PII·FILIVS

DIVI·MARCI·ANTONINI·

NEPOS·DIVI·ANTONINI·

PRONEPOS·DIVI·AEL·

HADRIANI·ABNE·

POS·DIVI·TRAIANI·

PARTH·ET·DIVI·NERVAE

ADNEPOS·M·AVRELIVS

ANTONINVS

PIVS·FELIX·AVG·PARTHICVS

MAXIMVS·GERMANICVS

MAXIMVS·BRITANICVS

MAX·PONTIFEX·MAX·TRIB

POT·XVII·IMP·IIII·COS·IIII·

RESTITVIT·

N. B The abbreviated manner of writing Sevri, instead of Severi, in the second line, is conformable to the original, wherein the E was probably joined to the V thus VE, though not now perceivable.

N E S C A N I A.

Book III.

On the other side of the Sierra de El Valle, Abdalazis, and two leagues to the West of Antiquera, is a very small village called El Valle, built on the ruins of Nescania, a Roman Municipium, and whose crection was owing to the concurrence of people in the time of Philip II, in 1547, frequenting a medicinal fountain, celebrated anciently for its soveraign property in dissolving the stone and gravel. Morales has quoted the inscription of an altar, put up by Lucius Posthumius Satulius, in compliance with a vow he had made, and doubtless in gratitude for the benefit he had received from drinking the waters of this fountain, which he calls divine.



NESCANIA.

First Stone of
Nescania.

FONTI·DIVINO·

ARAM·L·POST

HVMIVS·SATVL

IVS·EX·VOTO·

D·D·D·

Mineral Wa-
ters of Nes-
cania.

It was found in a garden very near the spring, which still maintains its virtue. I visited the place in the year 1761, in my second journey to Antiquera. There are two springs, not far from each other, both equally good; and, what is very remarkable, another between them that has no virtue at all. Morales is of opinion, that these waters pass through a vein of earth impregnated with gold; but I cannot say I found any thing like particles of that metal in the sands, as he affirms.

In

In the stream from these springs grows a weed which produces a small blue and white flower, which, the people there assured me, being boiled in water, was of equal goodness with the fountain itself. The Spanish physicians call this plant Saxifragia, from its singular efficacy in dissolving the stone. The above monument of the excellency of this fountain was removed two centuries ago, from where it was found, to the door of the hospital of the Conception in Antiquera; at which place I saw it.

In the manuscript history of Antiquera, written by Francisco Cabrera, an Augustin Monk, is a similar altar, erected by Marcus Cornelius Optatus, to perpetuate the memory of his cure,

NESCANIA. by these waters, from a dangerous disease.

Second Stone
of Nescania.

MARCVS·CORNELIVS·OPFATVS.

ANCIPITI·MORBO·RECREATVS·

VOTVM.

A·L·S.

Nescania seems, from the inscriptions that have reached us, to have been a flourishing city. Father Flores, in the 12th vol. of his *España Sagrada*, quotes a very long one, that had been the base of a statue erected to “ Caius Marius Scipio, native of
“ Nescania, by a decree of the senate
“ of Nescania, who was excused the
“ expence of raising it by Fabia Re-
“ situta, his mother, who, on oc-
“ casion of the dedication, gave ban-
“ quets to the aldermen and their
“ sons,

“ fons, to the citizens, inhabi- Book III.
 “ tants, &c.”

C·MARIO·QVIR·SCIP·NES
 CAN·F·ORDO·NESCAN
 STATVAM·IVSSIT·CIV·DE·
 CRE·FABIA·RESTITVTA·
 MAT·HON·ACCEP·IM
 PEN·REMIS·EPVLO·DATO·
 DECVRION·ET·FILIIS·
 LORVM·NESCAN·PEN·
 SINGVL·X·BINOS CIVI
 BVS·VTQVE·INCOLIS
 ITEM·SERV·STATIO·
 NARIIS·SINGVLIS·X·
 SINGVLOS·DEDICA
 VIT.

Third Stone of
 Neicania.

NESCANIA.

In this stone there is only mention of ORDO·NESCO· but in the above-mentioned work of Cabrera, we learn, that it enjoyed the privileges and honour of being a Municipium.

Fourth Stone
of Nescania.

GENIO·MVNICIPI·NESCOANIENSIS·

L·POSTHVIVS·STILICON·NESCOANIENSIS

SIGNVM·ALREVM·PECVNIA·SVA·EX·

HS ∞ N FIERI·ET·NESCOANIA·IN·

FORO·PONI·IVSSIT·QVOD·DONVM·

VT·CONSVARI·POSSET·M·COR

NELIVS·NIGER·NESCO·H EIVS·AD

IECTIS· . . DE·SVO·AD·IMPENSAS·

OPERIS·L·II·S·P·C·S·N·CV M·ALIIS·

DEDICAVIT·

“ Lucius Posthumius Stilico, native
 “ of Nescania, ordered, in his will, a
 “ thousand sesterces towards erecting
 “ a brazen image to the Guardian
 “ Genius

“ Genius of Nescania, to be placed
 “ in the public square; and Marcus
 “ Cornelius Niger, his heir, towards
 “ completing this gift, gave a fur-
 “ ther sum of fifty sesterces, out
 “ of his own money, towards the
 “ expence of the work, and dedi-
 “ cating the image, &c.”

The same author has likewise the
 following inscriptions; all which were
 unknown to Morales, and till now
 unpublished.

“ The first is the dedication to a
 “ statue erected by Marcus Cornelius
 “ Proculus, pontifex of the emperors,
 “ to the famous Livia, wife of Au-
 “ gustus, therein styled Julia the
 “ adopted daughter of Julius Cæsar,
 “ mother of Tiberius and Drusus

NESCANIA. “ Germanicus; the former named the
“ Prince and Conservator of the
“ World; the other, its Life and
“ Soul.”

The next is the base of a statue erected by the inhabitants of Nescania to the emperor Trajan during his sixth consulate, which happened in the year of grace 112.

IVLIAE·AVG·

DIVI·F·MATRI.

TI·CAESARIS·AVG·

PRINCIPIS·ET·CONSERVA

TORIS·ET·DRVSI·GERMA

NICI·GENIALIS·ORBIS.

MARCVS·CORNELIVS·PRO

CVLVS PONTIFEX·CAESARVM·

Book III,

Fifth Stone of
Neicania.

NESCANIA

~~Sixth Stone of~~
Nescania

IMP CAESAR·

DIVI·NERVAE·F·

NERVAE·TRAIANO·

AVG·GFR·DACICO·

PONT·NAX·TRIB·

POT·XIII·IMP·VI·COS·

VI·P·P·OPTIMO·MAX·

IMO·QVE·PRINCIPI·

NESCANIENSES·

D· D·

This

This pedestal stands now before Book III
the door of the church, and supports
a stone cross. The two following
were copied by Gruter.

P·MAGNIO·Q·F·QVIR·RVFO·

Seventh Stone
of Nefcania.

MAGONIANO·TR·MIL·IIII·

PROC·AVG·XX·ET·TR·PERPE·

TVO·HISPANIAE·BAETICAE·

AD·VAL·VEGET·ITEM·PROC·

AVG·PROVIN·BAET·AC·DVCEN·

ACIAE·P·LEG·AMICO·OPTIMO·

ET·BENE·PROVINCIAE·SEMPER·

MERITO·D·D·

This stone is of value to those who attempt to write the history of Port Mahon, having been erected to the memory of a native of that town,
 “ who had been military tribune four
 “ times, and twenty-three times pro-
 “ curator

Erected to
Publius Mag-
nus Rufus,
Native of Ma-
hon.

NESCANIA

“ curator and intendant of the emperor
 “ in the province of Bætica, by Valerius
 “ Vegetus, likewise procurator of the
 “ same province, and ducenarius (cap-
 “ tain of 200 men) of the first Asiatic
 “ Legion, as he had been his best
 “ friend, and always merited the ap-
 “ plause of the province.” This Vale-
 rius Vegetus, as appears from a stone
 at Granada, governed in Dioclesian’s
 time, which fixes the date of our in-
 I. Date. scription to about the year 305: he
 was of infamous memory, for having
 been employed in the impious at-
 tempt to destroy the Christian church
 during the tenth general persecution.

The following inscription augments
 our knowledge of the Roman families
 in Nescania.

L·CALPVRNIO·QVIRINO·ORDO·NESC.

Book III.

STATVAM·PVBLIC·DECREVIT·L·CALPVR.

Eighth Stone
of Nescania.

NIVS·MACER·PATER·HONORE·ACCEPTO.

IMPENSAM·REMISIT.

The next stone does immortal honour to the people of Nescania, who, in gratitude for benefits received, raised a statue to Lucius Annæus Seneca, that celebrated heathen philosopher, whose works will be esteemed and studied while a sense of rectitude and morality remains in the world. His memory is held in such veneration in Spain, his native country, that at Cordova, where he was born and passed his first years; they still call a particular tenement La Casa de Seneca; which house the first Marquis of Pliego, Don Pedro Hernandez

Ninth Stone of
Nescania,
erected to Se-
neca the Phi-
losopher.The House of
Seneca, at
Cordova.

NESCANIA.

nandez de Cordova, in the year 1500 purchased, and made thereof a present to the father of Ambrosio Morales, with the compliment, that the dwelling of so wise a man ought not to be inhabited but by a person equally learned.

I was shewn the house [*a*] in 1758; it is situated in the highest and most pleasant part of the city, but has received so many repairs, that I much doubt whether a stone of its ancient fabric remains.

[*a*] This house must have been built by some of the descendants of Seneca; as in his days, and long after, the old town (founded by the Roman prætor Marcellus in the year of Rome 169) was still standing: it was situated on a hill about a league to the North of Modern Cordova. Another memorial of Seneca is at a small farm near one of the gates of Cordova, which bears the name of *El Lagar de Seneca*.

Morales

Morales has assembled every monument he could collect, wherein there was mention of this family; but of Seneca himself he was not so happy as to meet any inscription. This is the first that has ever been published: I copied it from the manuscript of Cabrera, which is kept in the archives of his convent at Antiquera. We must fix the date of this stone some time before the year 66, Its Date. when Seneca suffered death.

LVCIO.

ANNEO·SENECAE.

OB·BENEFICIA.

NESCANIENSES.

Æ. C.

In Alora, this family was also radic-
ated, as we have seen by a stone of
that

NESCANIA. that town. The last inscription I shall quote of Nescania, and which was never before published, is the dedication of an altar to the divinity of the emperors, which was placed in the public forum, at the expence of Publius Fortunatus Liberius, native of Nescania.

Tenth Stone
of Nescania.

NVMINI·DIVORVM·

AVGG·

PVBLIVS·FORTVNATVS·

LIBERIVS·M·F·NESCA·

ARAM·SOLO·PVB·

S·P·D·D·D·

In a manuscript copy of this inscription, shewn me by the Canon Conde, it is Caius Publicius Fortunatus,

A N T I-

A N T I Q U E R A.

Two miles further to the Eastward ^{Vale of Anti-} lies the city of Antiquera [*b*], at the foot ^{quera.} of the mountains, and seven leagues North-West of Malaga; the town is very large, well built, and inhabited by 8,000 families; among them are many noble houses. The country about it is very fruitful, consisting of a vale commencing beyond Nescania, and extending as far as the eye can reach towards the North: through it lies the road to Madrid.

The pleasant river Genil (the an- ^{River Genil.} cient Singilis) enters the valley at La

[*b*] In les Delices d'Espagne is a very exact view of Antiquera, which I corrected with the addition of the Great Church, since erected there in the middle of the town.

ANTIQUERA. Peña de los Enamorados [c], three miles East of Antiquera; which city it seems to shun, turning to the North, and hastening to wash the walls of Ecija; an inconsiderable stream, however, runs through the town, and serves to work the corn-mills.

I was three times at Antiquera, in the years 1758, 1761, and 1771: at the second visit I went to the
 Salt Lakes. famous salt lakes, which lie on the road to Ronda; they are full of an incredible number of wild ducks.

[c] The Peña de los Enamorados is a very steep rock, famous for the catastrophe of two unfortunate lovers: a Christian captive fugitive from Granada, and a Moorish girl; being pursued and surrounded, they ascended this rock, and, finding no possibility of escaping, threw themselves, embraced in each other's arms, down the precipice, and perished.

The

The salt made from this water (that Book III. is 30 miles distant from the sea) is on the king's account.

Antiquera must have been a noted ^{Antiquity of this Town.} town in antiquity, since we find it in the itinerary of Antoninus, who stopped there in preference to Nefcania or Singilis: its name was Antikaria, as may be proved from the ^{Its ancient Name Antikaria.} following inscriptions:

GENIO·MVNICIPI·

First Stone of Antiquera.

ANTI·K·IVLIA·M·F·

CORNELIA·MATERNA

MATER·MA·CORNE

LIANAE·TESTAMEN·

TO·PON·IVSSIT·

ANTIQUERA

“ Julia Cornelia Materna, daughter
 “ of Maternus, and mother of Cor-
 “ nelian¹, in her will ordered this
 “ statue to be erected to the Genius
 “ of the Municipium of Antiquera.”
 This is the only monument of Anti-
 quera that proves it enjoyed the honour
 of being a municipium; Gruter and Sa-
 lengre have published it, though both
 erroneously, making of the κ an Æ,
 reading ANTÆ, and thereby sup-
 posing a town that never existed.

Muratori has two other inscrip-
 tions, perpetuating the family of Pub-
 lius Quintius Hospitalis.

Second Stone
 of Antiquera

P·QVINTIO·P·F·

HOSPITI·ANTIK·

HOSPITALIS·F·

P·QVINT·HOSPITALIS·

B·S·T·D·D·

QVIN-

QVINTIAE·GALLIAE·

ANTIK·HOSPITALIS·F·

P·QVINT·HOSPITALIS·

D·P·S·D·D·

Book III.

Third Stone of
Antiquera.

In the church of San Juan is the base of a statue erected by Lucius Porcius Sabelius, Duum-vir of the city, to the emperor Vespasian, during his 8th consulship, which fixes the date of this stone to the year 77. The name of the town is not mentioned, therefore as all the inscriptions of Nescania and Singilis were brought at different times to Antiquera, it is impossible to determine, and perhaps of no great importance, to which of them it originally belonged.

ANTIQUEIRA
 Fourth Stone
 of Antiqueira.

IMP·CAESARE·VESPACIANO

AVG·PONT·MAX·TRIB·

POT VIII IMP·XII·COS VIII.

P· P.

LVCIVS·PORCIVS·S·ABI LI.

VS II·VIR PICVNIA·S·V·A.

Medal of Anti-
 quera

Father Flores has published a medal of Antiqueira, which secures to this ancient town the honour of a mint [*d*]; the legend on the reverse, Municipium ANTIKARIA, corresponds with the orthography of the stones, and with them combines to correct the different editions of the itinerary of Antoninus, which read it Anticaria and Antiquaria. -

[*d*] See the medal of Antikaria, in plate 2.

“

The

The city of Antiquera was delivered from the Mahometan yoke by the infant Don Ferdinand, uncle and tutor to Don Juan II, king of Castille in 1410. He gave it for arms, a shield azure, a jar of lilies between a lion and a castle; below the letters A.T. the initials of Azucenas, lilies, and Terrafa, an order of knighthood, he revived in Spain in 1403.

In the castle is still preserved a curious armoury belonging to the Moors, and which they left behind them when they gave up the city to the Christians. It consists of almost every kind of offensive and defensive weapons in use among them: helmets, bucklers, breast-plates, piques, zagayas, or short darts, which they

ANTIQUERA lanced with wonderful address, bows, arrows, &c.

Shields.

Among the rest I took particular notice of the adargas, or shields, with which the Moors defended themselves both from the points of the lance and the stroke of the sword: those made in the city of Fez were the most famous; their composition, on examination, seemed to be of two hides hardened and stuck together, between which was a sort of paste, made of herbs dried, ground, and mixed with camels hair; their solidity and hardness is astonishing, and impenetrable even by a musket-ball; the form of them in general was not circular but oval, in the center rose a knob or point, called by the Romans Umbo, round which was engraved

an Arabian motto, the blazon of the Book III.
love or adventures of its owner.

Another noted weapon of the Crofs Bows.
Moors was the ballista, or crofs bow,
used indiscriminately for shooting
stones or arrows; its force was irre-
sistible; during the rebellion of the
Alpujarras, in the reign of Philip II,
Don Joseph de Lara, the priest, being
tied by the Moors to a tree, was nailed
to it with an arrow shot from a crofs
bow at the distance of 30 yards.

Lances.
Their lances were long and pointed
with iron: in their management the
Moorish cavalry were most dexterous;
with them they maintained the field
in their juffs and tournaments,
observing the ancient laws and
customs of chivalry; the Arabian
K 4 knight

ANTIQUERA knight made good his claim to his mistress, disputed with his rivals, and fought his private quarrels in the listed field.

The personal courage of the Andalusian Moors, may be seen in their constant practice of going out singly to the frontiers of the Christians, and fighting any Spanish knight they met with: this custom they kept up to the very last, and it was the basis of numerous romances, many of them true, as is the affecting story of Abindarajez, in the Diana of Jorge de Montemajor.

List of eminent
Men of A -
tiquera.
Luis Del
Marmol.

Antiquera was the birth-place of Luis Del Marmol Carvajal, who lived in the days of Philip II; he wrote the best history of Africa extant, and the rebellion

rebellion of the Moors of Granada Book III.
 in his own times; wherein may be
 traced a strong natural genius, un-
 aided by letters; he knowing no His Works.
 foreign language but the Arabick, in
 which he was thoroughly versed,
 having been some time captive in Bar-
 bary.

I have already mentioned Father Father Ca-
brera.
 Cabrera, belonging to the convent of
 Augustins, in this town: as he was an
 honour to his society, so it is expected
 the world will one day reap the
 benefit of his manuscript history, and His Works.
 that the same will be incorporated in
 the more extensive one of the bishop-
 rick of Malaga, by the canon Dr.
 Don Christoval Medina Conde.

ANTIQUERA.

Pedro de Espinosa.

The licentiate Pedro de Espinosa was likewise an illustrious son of Antiquera: he flourished in the latter end of the 16th century, was one of the best poets of his age, and the first who collected and published the poetical works of his contemporaries in Valladolid 1605 [e]: as a clergyman he dedicated part of his time to religious compositions; in the first volume of the Parnaso Español, is an elegant poem of his writing, stiled El Rio Genil, admired for 'purity and sweetness of style, and perfect imitation of the ancients. He lived and died under the patronage of the duke of Medina Sidonia, (who had presented him with several benefices at San Lucar De Barrameda), on the 21st of October 1650. A panegy-

[e] Flores de Poetas ilustres Castellanos.

rick

rick [f] of his patron, which he published in Seville 1629, is a masterpiece of eloquence, and discovers a strong genius, warmed and animated by a most grateful heart.

BOOK III.

Antiquera produced two of the most eminent painters of the last century; Antonio Mohedano, and Geronimo de Bovadilla; the former particularly excelled in frescos, of which I have seen noble specimens in the cathedral of Cordova, where the dome of the chapel of the Sagrario is of his hand: in the great convent of Franciscans [g] at Seville, the whole cloister is painted in fresco by him, in company with Alonzo Vasquez of Ronda;

Antonio Mohedano.

His Works.

[f] He likewise wrote an Elogio al Retrato del Excelentissimo Señor Don Manuel Alonzo Perez de Gusman el Bueno, Duque de Medina Sidonia, &c. Printed in Malaga 1625.

[g] La Casa grande de San Francisco.

the

ANTIQUERA. the high church of the city of Lucena has some of his works. He died in 1625.

Geronimo de .. Geronimo de Bovadilla past most
Bovadilla. of his life at Seville, where he studied painting under Zurbaran : he was famous for small historic pieces, in which kind Murillo used to employ him. He lived till 1680.

S I N G I L I S.

The ancient town of Singilis has been confounded by Morales and others with Antiquera, deceived by the inscriptions of both, being all found within the walls of the latter.

Its Situation. Its real situation was little more than a league to the north of Antiquera, in a despoblado (or ruinous place) called by the peasants Antiquera la Vieja. The following was brought from thence :

GALLO·MAXVMIANO·PROC·AVGG·

Book III.

ORDO·SINGILEN·OB·MVNICIPIVM·DIV·

First Stone of
Singilis.

TINA·BARBARORVM·OBSIDIONE·LIBER A

TV M·PATRONO·CVRANTIBVS·C·FAB·RVSTI·

CO·ET·L·ÆMILIO PONTIANO·

This stone has been variously copied by all the antiquaries, and very erroneously by Ambrosio Morales. I believe with Father Flores, it alludes to an invasion of the Moors in Spain, mentioned by Julius Capitolinus, in his life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus [b], and that the inhabitants of Singilis, being besieged by them, were delivered by Gallus Maxumianus. The AVGG fixes the date of this stone from 161 to 170, being the interval

Date of the
Stone.

[b] Cum Mauri Hispanias propè omnes vararent, res per legatos benè gestæ sunt.

of

SINGILIS. of the joint reign of M. Aurelius, and Lucius Verus.

The two following are dedications of statues to Lucius Junius Nothus, who was of a Plebeian family, and a freedman, though he must have been a man of consequence, and deserved well of his commonwealth, to have

Second Stone of Singilis. two statues, one of them of brass, erected to him, and all the honours decreed to him, which the rank of a freedman admitted of: he was likewise one of the six priests of the Emperor's College. These stones are at present in the Calle de Los Marmoles, in Antiquera, where I saw them.

L·IVNIO·NOTHO·OR
 DO·SINGILIENSIVM·STA
 TVAM·ET·HONORES·QVOS·
 CVIQUE·PLVRIMOS·LI
 BERTINO·DECREVIT·

Book III.

Third Stone of
 Singilis.

L·IVNIO·NOTHO·
 VI·VIR·AVG·PERPE
 TVO·CIVES·SINGILI
 ENSES·ET·INCOLAE
 EX·AERE·CONLATO·

SINGILIS.

Father Cabrera has quoted another dedication of a statue erected by the same Lucius Junius Nothus, to his wife Rutilia Fructuosa.

Fourth Stone
of Singilis.

RUTILIAE·FRUCTVOSAE.

L·IVNIVS·NOT·EIVS·VXORI·

The next is a tomb-stone on which the town is styled Municipium Liberum Singiliense; and Father Cataneo copied the inscription which follows, in which the titles of Singilis are augmented by the addition of Flavia.

CORNELIAE·BLANDINAE·SINGILIENSE· Book III.
 L·CORNELIUS·THEMISON·PATER·ET·COR Fifth Stone of
 NELIA·BLANDA·MATER·POSVERVNT· Singilis.
 HVIC·ORDO·M·LIB·SING·IMPENSAM·
 FVNERIS·ET·LOCVM·SEPVLTVRAE·DEC·

C·MVMIO·C·F·QVIR·HISPANO Sixth Stone of
 PONT·CIVES·ET·INCOLAE· Singilis.

 M·M·FLAVII·LIB·SING·
 EX·AERE·CONFLATO
 OB·MERITA·DEDERVNT·

The most extraordinary monument of Singilis is the following, taken from a manuscript of Don Luis Velasquez. The word BARB. therein, father Flores interprets Barbatani; in which sense, this inscription imports, that

SINGILIS. “ Acilia Plecufa dedicated this statue
 “ to Marcus Acilius Phlegonius, her
 “ fon, and native of Singilis Barbi-
 “ tanus, to whom the moft holy
 “ order, or government, of Singilis
 “ Barbitanus decreed that he might
 “ wear the decurional robe,” or, in a
 modern phrafe, an alderman’s gown.

Seventh Stone
 of Singil.

M·ACILIO·PHLEGONI·SING BARB.

ACILIA·PLTCVSA·MATER·D·D·

HVIC·ÔRDO·SANCTISSIMVS·

SING·BARB·ORNAMENTA.

DECVRIONALIA·DECREVIT.

Thefe titles of Flavius Barbitanus Liberes were probably affumed by the citizens after the time of Pliny, who names the town fimpfy Singilis, and places it in the jurifdiction of Cordova.

C H A P.

CHAPTER IV.

Book III.

ARATISPÍ.

ON the road over the mountains, from Antiquera to Malaga, and two leagues South of the former, was anciently a Roman town, named Aratíspí, of which we have not the least mention in the Greek and Roman geographers. It was situated in It. 1. 1. 1. 1. a Despoblado, called Cauche el Viejo, a quarter of a league from a small village, named Cauche, to which place the following inscriptions were carried, and employed in the church and other private buildings.

ARATISPI.

First Stone of
Aratüpi.

Its Date

The first is a compleat and copious
encomium of the emperor Trajan,
on the base of a statue to that prince,
erected after his death, which hap-
pened in the year 117.

IMP·CAESARI·DIVI·NERVAE·F·
DIVO·TRAIANO OPTVMO·
AVG·GERM·DACICO·PARTHICO·
PONT·MAX·TRIB·POT·XXI·IMP·
XIII·COS·VI·P·P·OPTVMO·
MAXVMO·QUE·PRINCIPI·CON
SERVATORI·GENERIS·HVMANI·
RESPVBLICA·ARATISPITANORVM·
DECREVIT·DIVO·DEDICAVIT·

Second Stone
of Aratüpi

Its Date.

The next is a dedication of a statue
to Adrian his successor, whose third
consulship was in the year 119.

IMP.

IMP.

Book III.

CAESARI·DIVI·

TRAJANI·PARTHICI·F·

DIVI NERVAE·NEPOTI·

TRAIANO·HADRIANO·

AVG PONTIFICI·MAX·

TRIB·POTEST·COS·III·P·P·

RESP·ARATISPITANA·

D· D·

And the following stone has been the base of a statue to an illustrious citizen of Aratíspi, named Marcus Fulvius Senecio, erected by a number of his friends, whose names serve to enumerate so many Roman families that lived in this town.

ARATISPI.

Third Stone of
Ara d'Pl.

M FVLVIO·SENECIONI·

ARATISPITANO OPTVM . . .

TANISSIMO·CIVI·OB·M

AMICI POSVLRVNT.

P I ICINIVS·AEMILIANVS·P·I ICIN·R . . .

L·LICIN·VIBIAN·L·LICIN·LICINIAN . . .

L·FABIVS·SILVIN·C·FABIVS·I ABIANVS . .

L·FABIVS·OPTAIUS·M·IVN·MONTAN

M IVNIUS·MARTIAL·M·IVN·MATERNVS· . .

M FLAVIUS·MAXVMIN·L·FLAVI·SEVERVS· . .

C CALPV RN·GENER·C CALPV RN·PERPETVVS·

C·ÆMIL·ANTHVS·P·ANN·DIONYSIVS . . .

L AVRELIVS CAPRATINVS·

Martial's Fa-
mily.

Marcus Valerius Martial, native of this country, who flourished in the reign of Trajan, and ended his days in Spain, has in this list one of his family, named Marcus Junius Martial.

Licinii
Family.

Of that of the Licinii was Lucius Licinius, who, when Pliny the elder was

was in Spain, offered him 400 Book III.
sesterces for his book of commentaries, whereby he manifested his esteem and just opinion of the merit of Pliny, and his own liberality and unbounded love of learning. We are indebted to Pliny the younger for such an honourable anecdote of this family, in whose days Cæcilius Clasticus, being proconsul of Bætica, was accused by the whole province, and arraigned at Rome, for his extortions. Norbanus Licinianus was one of the deputies sent to carry their complaints to the senate.

Gruter quotes two monuments, Two monuments of them in Granada.
existing in the walls of the Alhambra of Granada, of this family of Licinius Licinianus, who are therein ranked military tribunes of the se-

ARATISPI. venth legion, and Roman citizens of the Galerian tribe.

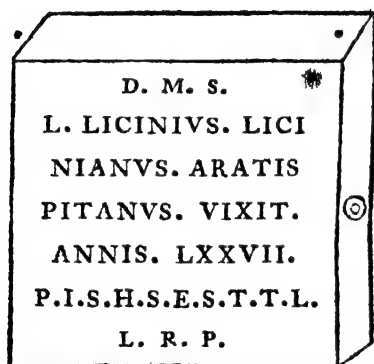
Pliny the younger has commemorated several eminent persons of the family of Senecio, his contemporaries and friends. Sempronius Senecio was a Roman knight. To Socius Senecio he addresses one of his epistles on a subject that bespeaks him a man of letters.

Herennius Senecio was retained jointly with Pliny as advocates for this province against Bæbius Massa. Pliny says expressly, he was a native of Bætica, most probably of Aratispî, and had been quæstor in it.

Fourth Stone
of Aratispî.

The tomb-stone of Lucius Licinius Licinianus exists in the corner of
the

the tower of the church of Cauche, Book III.
and is remarkable for having the
Patera engraven on the side of the
marble.



S A B O R A.

Book III.

Nearer to Malaga, in the same mountains, not far from a village called Canete, was a Roman town of note, by name Sabora. Pedro Mexia, Pedro Mexia a Spanish Antiquary. a Spanish antiquary, who lived before Morales, found a large plate of brass, containing a decree of Vespasian, in favour of this people, and in consequence of their petition presented the 25th of July, and answered the 30th of the same month.

SABRIA
 Monument of
 240

IMP·CAE·VESPACIANVS·AVG·PONTI·
 FELX·MAXVMVS·TRIBVNICIAE·POT·S
 TATIS·VIII·IMP·XII·CONSUL·VIII·P·P·
 SALVTI·M·DICI·F·III·VIRIS·ET·DE
 CVRIONIBVS·SABORENSIVM·
 CVM·MVLTIS·DIFFICVLTATIBVS·INFIRMITA
 TEM·VESTRAM·PREMI·INDICFTIS·FLRMIT
 TO·VGBIS·OPPIDVM·SVB·NOMINE·MEO·VT·
 VOLTIIS·IN·PLANVM·FXT·RVERE·VLCTICA
 I·IA·QVAE·AB·DIVO·AVG·ACCFPISSE·DICI
 TIS·CVSTODIO·SIQVA·NOVA·ADIICERE·VOL
 TIS·DE·HIS·PRO·CONSULEM·ADIRE·DEBE·RI
 FIS·EGO·I·NIM·NVLLO·RESPONDENTE·CONS
 TIT·FVERE·NII·POSSVM·DECRITVM·VESTRAM·
 ACCEPI·VIII·KAL·AVGVST·LEGATOS·
 DIMISI·IIII·K·A·E·ANDEM·VALETE·
 II·VIRI·C·CORNEI·IVS·SEVERVS·ET·
 M·SEPTIMIVS·SEVERVS·PVB·LICA·PE
 CIA·IA·IN·A·ER·L·INC·DERVNT·

In English, “ The Emperor Vespasian, &c. salutes the Quatuor-viri
“ and aldermen of Sabora. Having
“ received the account you send us
“ of the many difficulties you labour
“ under by the present situation of
“ your town on a hill, I permit you
“ to rebuild it on the plain as you
“ desire, and that you may call it by
“ my name, and the public rents,
“ which you say were granted you
“ by the Divine Augustus, I preserve
“ and continue to you on the same
“ terms; but, if you want to lay on
“ any new ones, you must go and
“ consult the proconsul of the province about it, because therein I
“ cannot give any order, since there
“ is nobody at Rome that can be
“ affected by it or protest against it.
“ I received your public decree on
“ the

SABORA. “ the 25th of July, and dispatched
“ your deputies the 30th of the same
“ month. Farewell.”

This exactitude and promptness of the Emperor is a lasting monument of the unremitting diligence and attention of that excellent prince to every complaint of so vast an empire; a pattern and example to all succeeding princes. Sabora appears to have been a large and populous republic, being governed, like Carteia, by Quatuor-viri; two of their names, Caius Cornelius Severus, and Marcus Septimius Severus, are here mentioned. The custom of engraving the decrees of the Roman emperors on plates of brass, for the greater honour and perpetual observance of them, is as old as the empire itself.

The

The position of Sabora was at this Book III. time removed from the top of the hill to a valley, for so we must interpret Planum, the town being in the midst of the lofty mountains of Malaga; it likewise, without doubt, at the same time assumed the appellation of Flavius, in honour of Vespasian: this will be verified should any inscription be hereafter discovered at Canete; and may draw the antiquary into an erroneous supposition of a plurality of towns, if he has not this monument present in his memory.

Canete itself, placed in a low situation, boasts of being on the identical spot to which the inhabitants of Sabora removed, in commemoration whereof, they bear for arms Canete. a shield Its Arms. gules,

SABORA.

gules, with a castle on a rock: the town contains 700 families. Proofs of their antiquity are two Roman tomb-stones, which they shew you; one of them being broken has only preserved the two last lines.

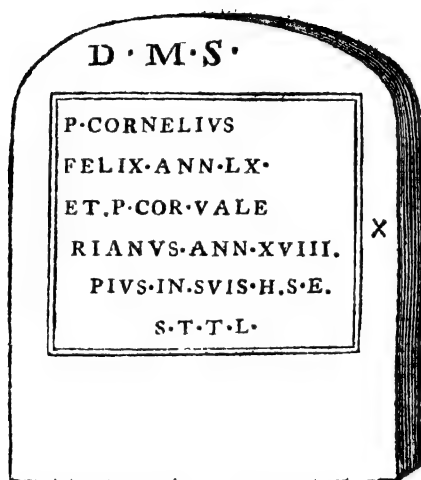
First Stone of
Sabora

LOC·IN·FRONTE·P·LXX·

IN·ACRO·XXXV·

Second Stone
of Sabora

The other is entire, and perpetuates the memory of two more Romans of the Cornelian family, mentioned above.



T E B A.

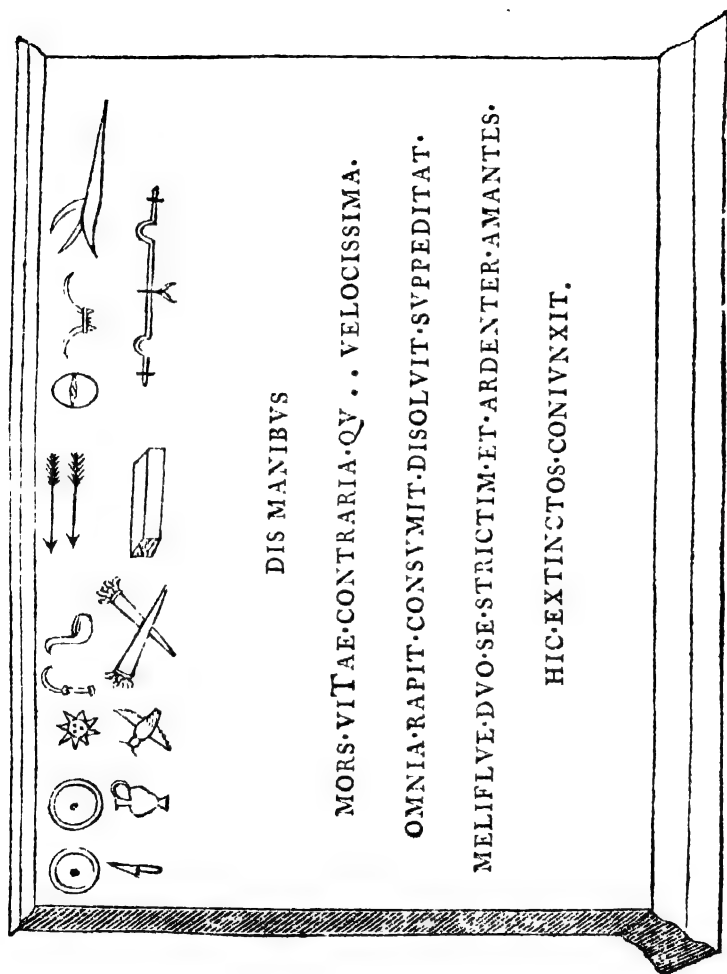
Book III.

On the fummit of a very high mountain, a short league from Cárrete, you meet with Teba, a town much smaller than the former, but which, however, claims our attention from the various vestigia it retains of having been a Roman town: very remarkable is a tomb-stone, adorned with the various hieroglyphicks of Hymen, Cupid, Bees, Instruments of Husbandry, and those of Sacrifice.

Stone of
Teba.

TERA.

This stone was never published;
it imports in English, “ Sacred to the
“ Dii Manes; Death, the enemy of
“ life, that, with unremitting rigour,
“ snatches away, consumes, dissolves,
“ and tramples upon all things, has
“ here joined in one tomb the re-
“ mains of a beautiful couple, who
“ strictly and ardently loved each
“ other when living.”



DIS MANIBVS

MORS·VITAE·CONTRARIA·QV···VELOCISSIMA·

OMNIA·RAPIT·CONSUMIT·DISOLVIT·SVPPEDITAT·

MELIFLVE·DVO·SE·STRICTIM·ET·ARDENTER·AMANTES·

HIC·EXTINCTOS·CONIVNXIT·

The elegance of this epitaph be- Book III.
 speaks the Augustan age; the yoke
 and plough-share indicate this lovely
 couple humble tillers of the ground,
 whose occupation was highly respected
 by the Romans: the bee has been ever
 an emblem of sweetness in poetry,
 manners, and conversation. Homer is
 called,

“Homerus Melliflui Oris.” Boeth. v. 6.

We have now compleated our survey Our arrival at
Malaga 1772.
 of the Roman towns that lie round the
 mountains of Abdalaciz, and approach-
 ed Malaga, the end of our journey,
 where we arrived on the 27th of Sep-
 tember, 1772. In this short tour, those
 who have no taste for the venerable
 remains of antiquity, may receive sin-
 gular pleasure from the multiplicity
 and variety of prospects that have
 every where presented themselves to

TEBA. our view. The road partly lies on the mild beach of a calm sea, whose waves die away at your horse's feet, while the eye is entertained with the distant view of the African coast, and the white sails of the Spanish barks [i], which imperceptibly vanish from your sight: sometimes it carries you on the tops of mountains, whose refreshing air is perfumed with the odoriferous shrubs that cover them, and which, in our native country, are faintly propagated at a great expence; sometimes we descend to the vallies by the side of natural cascades and water-falls, and at others we ride through groves of almonds, or are sheltered from the rays of the Sun in gardens of orange and lemon

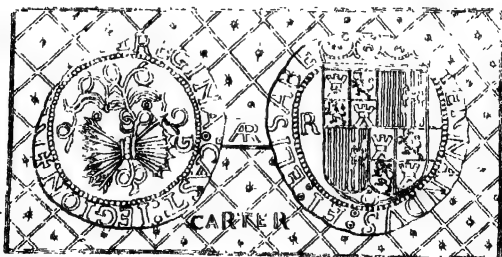
[i] In my views of Marvella and of the Mole of Malaga, may be seen the appearance these barks make on the verge of the horizon.

tree, the grape, the fig, or any fruit in season, you may freely gather whenever you meet it, and the goat-head in the fields will never refuse you a bowl of milk; on their oft experienced courtesy I so constantly depended, that I generally set out in a morning without my breakfast, having had many occasions in life to observe, that the poor are ever more liberal of what little is in their power to give than the rich; wealth and prosperity harden the heart, and in great cities many, who live in the most expensive luxury, abandon their children or brethren to poverty and want, whom they would have assisted with benevolence and humanity, had they been born and lived in a cottage: during the rebellion of the oppressed Moors, under Philip II. a mountaineer of the Alpujarras,

TEBA.

Fatherly Piety of a Moor.

jarras, named El Camar, flying with his family and tribe from the sword of the pursuing Spaniards, although he knew the cruel death that awaited him if taken, turned back his steps to seek a child, thirteen years old, who had dropped down tired on the road, and the enemy overtook him staggering up the hill, with his daughter on his shoulders; but this act of fatherly piety could not save him from the barbarity of the Count of Tendilla, who tore off his flesh piecemeal, with pincers, in the square of Granada.



[169]

A
J O U R N E Y
FROM GIBRALTAR
TO MALAGA.



B O O K IV.

CHAPTER I.

OUR journey has been hitherto repeatedly rendered gloomy and disagreeable by the melancholy prospects of ancient towns fallen to decay; others in absolute ruins; and some so cruelly

MALAGA.

cruelly and totally devoured by time, that a most painful search has hardly been able to discover the territories that once supported them; to many moral lessons in the book of Nature, where we read the instability and final end of all terrestrial grandeur.

“ Disjectis Oppida muris,
Reliquiis, veterumque vides monumenta
“ vinorum [k].”

Not so in Malaga; here the scene is most pleasingly uniform, happy, and prosperous, through every age, under the Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, and Moors; Providence seems to have secured an uninterrupted felicity to this noble city,

[k] Virg. *Æn.* viii. 355.

which

which it denied to its most renowned Book IV.
 mother the superb Tyre, the crowned
 city, whose merchants were princes
 and the honourable of the earth :
 from these princely and illustrious
 founders, dignified and immortalized
 by the divine spirit of the prophet
 Ifaiah, Malaga received its first ex-
 istence eight or nine centuries before
 the Christian æra, and, according to
 Anderson, in the year of the world
 3108.

Malaga found-
 ed by the Phœ-
 nicians ante
 Christum 896.

It is situated at the bottom of a Its Situation.
 large and excellent bay, bounded by
 the mountains that approach the
 water at Torre Molinos, take a femi-
 circular tour round the whole Hoya
 de Malaga, and again wash their rocks
 in the sea, under the very walls of
 the town, terminating in two points,
 and

MALAGA. and expofing a grand amphitheatre from the turrets of the Gibralfaro, whence the fhips, lying at anchor in this fpacious bafon, form a moving picture, the azure of the fea vying for beauty with the verdure of the rich and fruitful vale [1].

[1] Of Malaga, no other View was ever published than a very fmall and imperfect one from the fea, in *Les Delices d'Efpagne*. A refidence of nine months put it in my power to take three large drawings of this city, as well as views of its Moorifh gates and beautiful cathedral, which, with the others mentioned in the foregoing fheets, I intend to reduce to a fcale fuitable to this work, and publifh: in order to render them compleat, they fhall be drawn with my own hands, and finifhed under my infpection with the greateft care and accuracy, not after the lazy example of moft of our modern travellers, who content themfelves with furnifhing the artift with the outline of a drawing, which they had not patience or abilities to finifh themfelves on the fpot, and deceive the world with views that never exifted but in the engraver's fancy.

Appi-

Appian, of Alexandria [*m*], is of opinion, that, in very ancient times, the Phœnicians possessed themselves of some parts of Spain ; and Strabo [*n*] confirms the first foundation of Malaga by the Phœnicians, and absolutely rejects the opinion of those who attribute that honour to the Phœceans, 200 years later, and who confound this city with Mænaca, which he observes was farther to the Eastward, at a larger distance from Calpe.

Strabo, in the same page, speaks of the many gold and other precious mines of the mountains of Malaga ; which passage naturally inclines us to a persuasion, that as the Phœnicians

[*m*] Lib. vii.

[*n*] Lib. iii.

MALAGA. frequented and established themselves at Tartessus, allured by the ore of its neighbourhood; so it may likewise be presumed, that they settled a colony in Malaga, where they equally found a prospect of wealth, and the advantage of one of the finest and safest bays on all the coast of Spain.

Visited by the
Phoceans
ante Chrif-
tum 540.

Father Morejon, in his manuscript history of Malaga, favours the tradition that it was first peopled by the Phocesens, founding himself on a stone still existing in the corner of the street Del Toril, near the great square, whereon appears to have been once a Greek inscription, through time and ill-usage unintelligible: this perhaps is the same that Alderete, in his *Origin de la Lingua Castellana*, mentions, and which he says was found

in the hospital of Santo Thom  : I Book IV.
 think we may so far rely on this
 monument, as to infer the Phœceans, First Stone of Malaga.
 when they visited this coast, not only
 touched at, but made some stay in
 Malaga, which no ways argues their
 having been its first founders.

The Carthaginians established them-
 selves at Malaga, and were masters of
 all this coast of Spain about the year
 334 before Christ, after the calcu-
 lation of Mendez de Silva, in which Carthaginians arrived at Malaga ante Christum 334-
 he cannot greatly err, as the first
 Punic war, when the power of the
 Carthaginians was at the height,
 broke out in the year 263 before
 our blessed Saviour's nativity.

The name of Malaga, according to Etymology of the Name of Malaga.
 the sentiment of Father Roa, is a
 further

MALAGA. further proof of its Phœnician origin, he deriving it from the Hebrew Malach, or Melech, signifying to reign; and, that it was the queen and head of all the neighbouring coast from Gibraltar to Carthagenæ, we have the testimony of Strabo; others go nearer still and seek the etymology of Malaga in the Phœnician verb Malach, to salt, alluding to the trade of salt-fish, anciently carried on here.

Its Latitude. Ptolemy [o] has calculated the latitude of Malaga 30 miles too far Northward, in $37\frac{1}{2}$, in other editions 37. Don Pablo Ferrer, an ingenious son of Malaga, has most accurately observed it to lie in 36 degrees, 25 minutes, and 5 seconds.

[o] Lib ii. cap. 4.

During the dominion of the Ro-
mans in Spain, the ancient splendour
of Malaga is proved and proclaimed
by the numerous monuments and
inscriptions that the injuries of time
have spared us: Antoninus makes
Malaga the term of a journey from
Castulo, and from hence he com-
mences another to Cadiz.

Book IV.

Its Prosperity
under the
Romans:

Malaga had the honour not only
of being a municipium, but an ally
and confederate of the Roman people;
a distinction granted by them to only
two other cities in the whole province
of Bætica; of which Suel, its neigh-
bour, was one, as we learn from
Pliny:

by them cre-
ated a Muni-
cipium and
Confederate
City.

“ Oppidum Suel, Malaca cum fluvio fœde-
ratorum [p].”

[p] Lib. iii.

VOL. II.

N

From

MALAGA.

From this passage we may conclude, that, when the Romans, under Scipio, conquered Nova Cartago, and all this coast from the Carthaginians, 208 years before Christ, Malaga happily and voluntarily offered to submit to the Roman dominion, thereby entitling themselves, according to the policy of that wise nation, not only to be saved from plunder and vassalage, but to be declared a free municipium, governed by their own laws, under the protection of, and not servilely subject to, Rome.

The distinguished honour of being declared a confederate city, was perhaps owing to some opportune and valuable assistance, rendered by the Malaguenians, in the prosecution of the war to the common-wealth, enhanced

enhanced by the particular interest of Book IV.
 the Romans to secure the good-will
 and help of a maritime town, its fleet
 and ships, at a juncture when the
 Carthaginians were much superior to
 them at sea.

Those towns which were thus dignified by the Romans with the title of Confederates, did not only enjoy the rights and privileges of a municipium, but were regarded and respected as an ally, companion, and friend to the Republic, who always addressed them with the sisterly expression of "Pia, and Æterna Pax." This honour was held so sacred, that Suetonius tells us, in his life of Caligula, "whenever that emperor entered any confederate town, he would not suffer his lictors to walk

Privileges of a
Confederate
Town.

N 2 " before

MALAGA. “ before him, thereby declaring his
 , Saying of “ power and authority ought to be
 Caligula. “ shewn and exerted over his subjects,
 “ not over his friends.”

It is to be lamented, that a title so
 glorious has not been celebrated on
 any monuments remaining of this
 city ; and that of municipium in one
 only, which is not existing at present,
 but quoted by Morejon : it had served
 as a base to a statue, erected by “ Va-
 “ leria Macrina to her husband Lu-
 “ cius Cæcilius Bassus, a Roman citizen
 “ of the Quirine tribe, at her own
 “ expence, by a decree of the De-
 “ cunions of the Municipium of Ma-
 “ laga.’

L·CAECILIO·Q·F·QVIR·BASSO·

Book IV.

EX·DEC·DEC·MVN·MAL·

Second Stone
of Malaga.

VALERIA·Q·F·MACRINA·

VXOR·HONORE·CONTEN·

TA·IMPENSAM·REMISSIT·

The first of the two following inscriptions has been the pedestal to a statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

M AVRLLIO VERO·CAE

Third Stone of
Malaga.

SARIS·TITI·AELII·ADRIA·

NI·N ANTONINI·AVG·PII·

P·P FIL·ANTONINO·CONS·

II·SCAPH . . QVI·MALAC

NECOTIANTVR·D·P·S·

D· D·

N 3

IMP.

MALAGA.

Fourth Stone
of Malaga.

IMP·CAES·L·SEPT·SEVERO·PIO·
PERTINACI·AVG·PARTH·ARAB·
ADIAB PACATORI·ORBIS·ET·
FVNDATORI IMP·ROM·IN·EIVS·
HONOREM·RESP·MALAC·TEM
PLVM MARTI·D·D.

Date of this
Stone .

The former was erected by the mariners and boatmen of Malaga, probably in gratitude for some benefits and privileges granted them by that good emperor Antoninus, the philosopher, who reigned alone from 170 to 180; this last is a dedication in honour of the emperor Severus, of a temple to Mars, by the republick of Malaga, and must have been erected in the beginning of his reign, about the year 194, as he soon after rejected the

the

the name of Pertinax his predecessor. Book IV.
Morales, from whom I copied it, never troubled himself to ascertain in what part of the town this stone was found.

Father Morejon has another stone of the son of this emperor, named Caracalla, who inherited the titles, though none of the virtues of his father. The following one alludes to the tenth persecution of the church, and was put up by the inhabitants of Malaga, in honour of Dioclesian and Maximinian, on the supposition, that the Christian religion had therein been destroyed, or, to use their own words, the world purged of it.

12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

MALAGA

Fifth Stone of
Malaga.

IMP·CAESAR·M·AVRELIO·DIVI·
 SLP·TIMI SEVERI·PII PER·INA
 CIS·AVG·PARTHICI·ARAB·ADIAB·
 ENICI·PACATORIS·ORBIS·ET·FVN
 DATORIS·IMP ROM·F·RESPVBLICA·
 MALAC· D·D·

Sixth Stone of
Malaga

SS IMP·DIOCLE·FT·MAX·
 IM·AVG·P·M·PAT·PAT·OB
 NOVAM·SVPT·STITION·M
 PVRGATAM·SVB·ARAM·DI
 IIS·PAT·ORDO·MALAC·
 D·S·P·D·D·

To

To the East of the city, facing the sea, the town is bounded by a rising hill, whereon I have every reason to imagine was once the principal Pagan temple of Malaga, the position exactly corresponding with that chosen by the Romans in all their colonies for their Capitolium, in imitation of the Capitol at Rome: in the municipal and confederate towns they, indeed, followed their own religious customs; yet it may be presumed, that they so far copied the manners of the Romans, as to erect their chief temples on elevated situations. In the first Christian council of Granada was passed a canon, forbidding the inhabitants from going up to sacrifice in the Capitol of that city.

Book IV.

Roman Vestigia in the Alcafabá.

This

MALAGA.

This situation being equally well adapted for the purposes of an Alcázar, or royal fortress, to protect and command the town, the Moors hereon built the celebrated Alcazaba: examining this castle with attention, I observed in the walls and buildings of that part which faces the sea, ruins of columns, carved bases and capitals, manifestly Roman; the most remarkable are two shafts of fluted marble pillars, measuring 36 inches diameter, with their Corinthian capitals, placed at the South entrance in the walls of the covered way. the lowness of the roof admitted but one of the blocks about eight feet high; the other shafts are at some distance in the same position. In several parts of the walls the Arabs have laid the shafts of columns longways, just to fill up the

space; two other pillars of red marble are placed in the corners of the inside of the grand arch, for the reception of the galleys; on the top of this arch is an inscription, which I shall presently quote; another shaft of white marble, six feet high, and 14 inches diameter, forms the corner of the wall before the outer gate of the alcazaba; it is remarkably fluted, with the channels turning like a screw; and underneath the gate is laid a noble groundfill of marble, white as snow, 12 feet long: in the upper towers facing the sea are several other blocks of marble, all which announce to us, that here was, in the time of the Romans, a fortress, or magnificent temple, most probably both; on the ruins of which the Mahometans erected the present castle: on the declivity

MALAGA.

clivity of the hill, in the great coral [7] between the lower walls of the side of the mole, I perceived stupendous foundations of a building, whose bulky stones were evidently of Roman architecture, which would have been long since removed, but for the use they are of to the owner of the ground, which has for years been sowed with corn, in supporting it on a level.

Inscriptions
found in 1752.

As I was one day busy in these researches, I had the good luck to perceive, in the Huerta of the arsenal, two marble stones, with Roman inscriptions, which the present gardener told me he had dug out of a garden lying near these foundations about

[7] A court, or yard, Spanish.

20 years ago [r]; one of them he has placed edgeways for the purpose of supporting his wife's washing-tub, and the other round a fountain in the garden; at the same time he extracted several shafts of pillars fluted and of red marble; two of them are set up as posts round his hog-stye; with another he has formed a gutter near his house; and a fourth has been carried away into the town, and placed at the gate leading to the mole.

In the Vatican library is a dedication (copied from hence) of an altar to Mercury; in the Farnesian manuscript is another, to the goddesses of

[r] At the same time were found several Moorish antiquities, as enameled tiles, ear-rings, and a seal of fine gold, engraved with Arabick characters, which I brought away with me.

Victory,

MALAGA.

Victory, which was copied by Ram-
berti, Father Cataneo, Bertoli, and, I
believe, Muratori; another to Her-
cules, which mentions a silver image
to Mars; a fifth dedication of an
image to Mars Gradivus; and Don
Christoval Conde furnished me with
two other dedications, one to Jupiter,
and the other to the Eternal dura-
tion of the Roman people.

Seventh Stone
of Malaga.

JOVI.

M·LVCRITIVS·CVRVS·

EX IVSSV·VOTVM SOLVIT·

ITEMQVL·TEMPLVM·D·D·

HER-

HERCVLI·DEO·INVICTO
 Q·SERVILIUS·VVLNERE
 SERVATVS·SIGNVM·ÆRE·
 VM·EX·VOTO·POS·PRO·
 PE·MARTEM·ARGENT·
 IN·MAGNA·ARA·

Book IV.

Eighth Stone
 of Malaga.

MARTI·GRADIVO·
 TEMPLVM·COMVNI·
 VOTO·EREXIT·

Ninth Stone of
 Malaga.

The first is plainly a dedication of a temple to Jupiter, in compliance of a vow by Marcus Lucretius Curus; Quintus Servilius appears in the second cured of a dangerous wound; and,

MALAGA. and, agreeable “to a vow he had made
 “to the unconquered god Hercules,
 “placed a brazen statue of him near
 “the silver one of Mars, on the high
 “altar of the temple” in this alcazaba;
 the last was erected “to Mars, the god
 “of War, by the joint vow of the
 “people and commonwealth.”

Near the city of Rome, on the Via Appia, was a temple to Mars Gradivus.

“Coluerunt Romani martem Qui-
 “rinum intra urbem, quasi custo-
 “dem, atque tranquillum, item Gra-
 “divum in Appia Via extra urbem
 “quasi bellatorem [s].”

Here we have a plain dedication of a similar temple, without the gates of Malaga.

[s] Servii Coment.

The

The two following were altars to Book IV.
 Mercury, which, by the latter, seem
 to have been erected in a grove con-
 secrated to that god, which Titus
 Granius Cerio made at his own
 expence.

ARA·MTRCVRII·

Tenth Stone of
 Malaga.

L·SERVILIUS·SPERATVS·

DOMINO·INVIC DON·

LIBENS·ANIMO·POSVIT·

ARA·MERCVRII·

Eleventh Stone
 of Malaga.

T·GRANIUS·SERIO·LV

CVM·IMPENSA·SVA·FAC·

D· D·

MALAGA.

The next is an inscription under the statue of the goddess of Victory, consecrated by the two *Ædiles* of Malaga, *Lucius Octavius Rusticus*, and *Lucius Granius Balbus*. The other *Julian Perez* absolutely declares was found in or near the *Alcaſaba*.

Twelfth Stone
of Malaga.

VICTORIAE AVGVSTAE
CRVM·L·OCTAVIVS·L·F·
RVSTICVS·L·GRANIVS
M·F·BALBVS·ÆDIL·
D·P·S·DANT·

Thirteenth
Stone of
Malaga.

ROMANI·POPVLII·ETERNITATI·
PERMANSVR·CONVENT . . .
MALACIT·SVB·ARCIS
XII·XX·XXX·XXXIII

This

This broken and imperfect dedi- BOOK IV.
 cation-stone to the eternal duration of
 the Roman republick, by the convent
 or chancery of Malaga, I diligently
 searched after without success. In
 the time of Pliny, Malaga had no pre-
 tensions to the honour of a chancery,
 it being apparently subject to that of
 Ecija; to solve the difficulty, Julian
 Perez is of opinion, that it might
 have been erected into a county-town
 in the latter ages of Rome, when no
 Roman history that has reached us
 mentions Malaga.

Having gone through a review of
 the inscriptions that are attributed to
 the Alcaſaba, and which no longer
 appear, I ſhall proceed to thoſe three
 that are ſtill there: the firſt and prin-
 cipal is one of the two I diſcovered

FOURTEENTH
 STORY OF
 MALAGA.

MALAGA.

in the Alcafabá, and which, as I before observed, the gardener has placed edgeways for the convenience of his wife: the stone is in many places worn almost smooth; and, having been for 20 years successively soaked with lye and soapy water, the inscription towards the middle within the verge of this daily inundation, and the side which is downwards being never free from it, is quite unintelligible; the letter else is exceedingly good.

I obtained of the man, by means of a gratification, to have the stone removed from that filthy place, and well washed; by which means I was able to decypher enough to comprehend it had been the base of a statue, which perhaps lies buried under the same ruins, whence this stone was extracted.

L·VALERIO·L·F·QVIR·PROCVLO
PRAEF·ET·CVRATORI·~~TRACHON~~
SYRIACAE·ET·TRIB·~~LEGION~~
IS·VI·CLAVDIAE·P·F·~~LEGION~~
PRAEF·CLASSIS·ALEXANDRINAE
ET·POTAMO·~~ET·PROC·~~
AVG·ALPIVM·~~MARITVMAR~~
DICTAT·ET·CVRATORI·~~PROC·AVG·~~
PROVINCIAE·VLTERIORIS·HISPANIAE
BAETICAE·PROC·PROVINCIAE·CAP·
ADOCIAE·PROC·AVG·PROVINCIAE·CAP·
ASIAE·PROC·PROVINCIAE·CAP·
TRIVM·~~AVG~~
F·~~ON~~·~~R·P·~~
MALACIT·~~PATRONO~~

D · D

The reading seems to import "To Book IV.
 " Lucius Valerius Proculus, son of
 " Lucius, a Roman citizen of the
 " Quirine tribe, that had enjoyed the
 " offices of prætor and curator (of
 " the emperor's affairs) in Trachonitis
 " of Syria; tribune of the sixth le-
 " gion, called Claudia Pia Fœlix;
 " præfect (admiral) of the fleet sta-
 " tioned at the ports of Alexandria
 " and Potamos; august proconsul of
 " the maritime province of the Alps;
 " dictator, curator, and august pro-
 " consul, of the further province of
 " Spain called Bætica; proconsul of
 " the province of Cappadocia; pro-
 " consul of Asia; and proconsul of
 " the three provinces, &c. &c. The
 " Republic of Malaga dedicated this
 " stone to their patron."

MALAGA.

Observation.
thereon.

The office of curator was first established by Augustus Cæsar. Their chief care was to inspect the recovery of the tributes and public taxes, and see that none were charged more than was reasonable; as we learn from Suetonius and Julius Capitolinus.

Trachonitis was a small region of Palestine in Cælo-Syria, over which presided a prætor.

Potamos was a sea-port in Achaia of Greece, now called Porto de Rafty. Pliny mentions it.

The three provinces of Pamphilia, Lycaonia, and Cybera, were in Phrygia Major: Cybera, capital of this little province, was situated on the banks of the celebrated river Meander.

These

These provinces were separated a little Book IV.
before the destruction of the commonwealth from the proconsulship of Asia, and added to the government of Cilicia, as Cicero informs us, who himself served that proconsulship.

In Gruter, page 255, is quoted an inscription to the base of a statue, put up at Rome, by the company of bakers, to Antoninus Pius, in his third consulship; on the right side of which stone was a memorial engraved, that it was erected during the præfecture of Lucius Valerius Proculus, who that year was governor of Rome.

Date of this
Stone.

PRAEF.

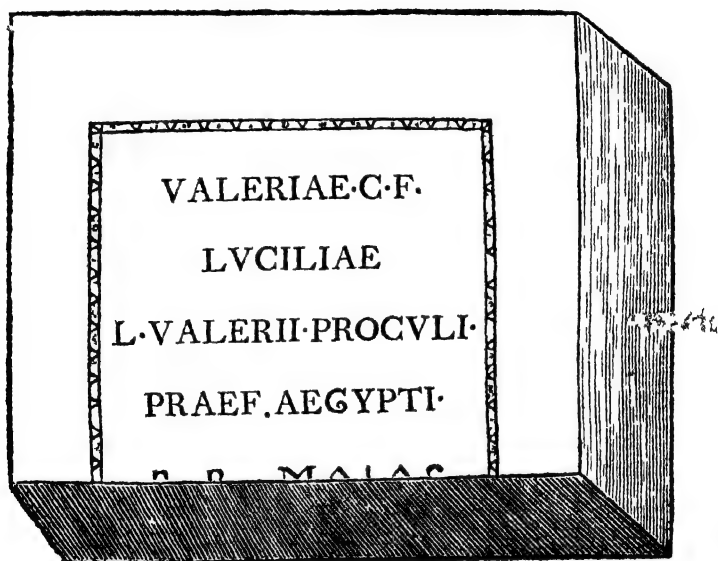
Stone of
Rome.

L·VALERI·PROCVLI·

Antoninus

MALAGA.

Antoninus Pius served his third consulship in the year of our Lord 140; so we may reduce the date of our monument to within a few years of the same æra.



VALERIAE·C·F·

LVCILIAE

L·VALERII·PROCVLI·

PRAEF·AEGYPTI·

· · · · · MALAC

This stone has never been published, nor hitherto known. Neither the circumstance of its being the monument of a benefactor to the town, nor my earnest entreaties, could not save it from being replaced in its servile position ; so that I believe no other copy will be ever taken of it, nor of the other inscription [t], which, as I have already mentioned, lies round the fountain of the same garden, and is of beautiful white marble, of a fine square Roman letter, ornamented with an elegant molding: “ It was
 “ the base of a statue erected to Valeria Lucilia, daughter of Caia,
 “ freed woman of Lucius Valerius
 “ Proculus, Præfect of Egypt, by the
 “ Republick of Malaga.”

Book IV.

Fifteenth Stone
of Malaga.

[t] This marble is 20 inches long and 25 wide; the other measures 35 inches by 22 wide.

MALAGA.

We have here a memorial of another office, served by Proculus, and which was probably expressed in the vacuum of the sixth line in the base to his statue. This stone was six feet long when dug up by the gardener; the middle part he suffered to be sawed out and carried away.

The third stone existing over the middle arch of the arcenal is wholly illegible; however, as it bears the name of Malaga, I shall transcribe it as far as is possible.

.....	Book IV.
RITA·VIRTVTVM·OMNIVM·QVAE·AD	Sixteenth
MINISTRATIONE·PROVINCIAE	Stone of
..... RETITIONEM·SVI·OMNI . . .	Malaga.
.....	
AVS·BONITATIS·INVENTA	
ADQVE·LAVDABILIS·PRVDENTIAE . .	
INTEGRA·SINGVLARIS·ELOQVENTIAE	
ET·QVI·EXHALTATIONIS·EXIMIAE . .	
.. GRAN .. ET .. IM .. IV .. C . CONS	
SENSV·TOTIVS·PROVINCIAE	
.. . MALACI·AMORE·A·MA	
SE DOMVIT·A	
A TITIONE·PATRONO . . .	
CLEMENTISSIMO·AC·INDVLGENTIS	
SIMO·POSVIT	

“ It

MALAGA.

Forport of it.

“It is a monument of gratitude,
 “erected by consent of the whole pro-
 “vince, and through the love of the
 “town of Malaga, to their most gra-
 “cious and indulgent patron, who is
 “here described as a person that had
 “displayed every virtue in the admi-
 “nistration of the government of the
 “province, which found itself happy
 “under his auspices, he being laudably
 “prudent, of great integrity, singular
 “eloquence,” &c.

Seventeenth
 Stone of
 Malaga.

In the city walls, near the Puerta-
 nueva, is an elegant little tomb-stone
 of white marble, and which, as well
 as the foregoing, was never before
 published: it is remarkable for the
 number of abbreviations, which read
 Monumentum, Posuit, Marito, Bene,
 Merito, Hic, Situs, Est, Sit, Tibi,
 Terra,

Terra, Levis. In English, " Sacred Book IV.
 " to the Manes of Lucius Rufinus
 " Fulvianus, who lived 56 years.
 " Julia Aurella raised this monu-
 " ment to her well-deserving hus-
 " band, who is here laid. May the
 " earth be light upon him !"

D·M·S.

L·R·V·F·I·N·V·S·F·V·L·V·I·A·N·V·S·

A·N·N·L·V·I·I·V·L·I·A·A·V·R·E·

L·I·A·M·P·M·B·M·H·S·E·

S·T·T·L·

Another inscription on a tomb-
 stone, quoted by Father Roa, found
 in Malaga, but which is no longer to
 be met with, is as follows :

MALAGA.

Eighteenth
Stone of
Malaga

D.M.

Q·CAECILIO·Q·F·FORTVNA IO

PATRI·OPT·ET·SANTISS·

Q·V·ANN·XXVII·DIES·XX.

H·S·E·S·T·T·L.

This last is of little further use than to enlarge our knowledge of the ancient Roman families in Malaga.

Father Morejon has left us a copy of a very remarkable inscription of Lucius P. Fortunatus, who, for the benefit of himself, his son, and heirs, born in the city of Malaga, rebuilt or repaired the Gymnasium, which may be either interpreted a place for the exercising of the public wrestlers, or a hall in a public school or college, according

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

221

according to Cicero: "Gymnasia et Philosophorum scholæ [v]." Book IV.

IVCIVS POMPTONI·FORTVNATVS SIBI·ET·MALAC'T SVIS.

Nineteenth
Stone of
Malaga.

POSTERIS QVE FORVM ET·M·AQVILIO FILIO OPTIM·ET SVIS.

FILIIIS·POSTERIS·QVI·LORVM GYMNASIVM RESITITVIT·

The form of the stone shews it to have been placed over the front of the door of the building.

The following monument, copied by Janus Gruter, (page 413) is no where now to be found. " It was
" erected by the order of Quintia Ful-
" via Opiola, agreeably to her will,
" by Caius Appius Superstes, and
" Caninius Monianus, her heirs, to
" Quintus Fulvius Opianus, Ædile of
" the city."

[v] De Orat. i. 13.

P 2

Q·FVL·

MALAGA.

Twentieth
Stone of
Malaga.

Q FVLVIO·Q·F·OPIA·AED·

Q·F·OPIOLA·TEST·PON·IVS·^h

C·APPIVS·SVPERSTES·CAN·NIVS·

MONIANVS·H·P·C·

The same author (page 900) has
preserved the remnant of another.

Twenty fifth
Stone of
Malaga.

Q·AELI·ZENONIS·

The convent of Bare-foot Carmelite
Friars, seated at the western extremity
of the town, near the sea, was raised
on the ruins of a Roman building.
There was found the base of a statue,
erected, by the body of fishermen and
sailors of Malaga, to their patron
Quintus Æmilins Preculus.

Q·ÆMI-

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

21

Q·AEMILIO·PROCVLO·

MVLTVRVM·PISCATI·

ONVM·SCAPHAR·

PATRONO·

NAVICVLAR·MALACIT·

P·D·Q·

Book IV.

Twenty-five
Stone of
Malaga.

This person was undoubtedly of the noble family of Lucius Valerius Proculus; and the inscription, which has been never published, is a signal monument of the ancient great trade of this port by sea, and is mentioned by Strabo, who tells us, that Malaga was the grand staple mart of salted tunny fish, not only for Italy, but to the opposite Barbary shore.

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In Rome there is a tomb-stone belonging to the Quinquennalis, or quinquennial director of the Malaga company of salt-fish merchants, established in that city; where is likewise another of Lucius Maius Phœbus, Pursuivant to the high court of judges, and a merchant that traded in Spanish oil brought from the province of Bætica.

Fish Stone of
Rome.

D. M.

P·CLODIVS·ATHENIO· . . NEGOTIANS·

SALSARIVS·Q·Q·CORPORIS·NEGOTIANTIVM·

MALACITANORVM·ET·SCANTIA·SVCCESSA·

CONIVX·EIVS·VIVI·FECERVNT·SIBI·ET·LIBE

RIS·SVIS·ET·LIBERTIS·LIBERTABVS·QVE·SVIS·

POSTERISQVE·EORVM·IN·FR·P·XIII·IN·AGRO·P·XII·

D. M.

D. M.

L·MARIO·PHOEBO.

VIATORI·TRIBVNICIO·

DECVRIAE·MAIORIS·

MERCATORI·OLEI HIS·

PANI·EX·PROVINCIA·

BAETICA·

Book IV.

Second Stone
of Rome.

Ancient Malaga was mistress of an ^{Ruins of an} Amphitheatre : Father Morejon in- ^{Amph theatre}
forms us it was placed in the Plaçuela ^{in Mal ga.}
or square of the Nunnery of La Paz,
just under the hill of Gibralfaro.
When that convent was building,
they found the foundations of this
amphitheatre, with some of the seats
and steps, entire : part of them I with
some pains traced. Its form was not
semicircular, like those of Carteia and
Acinipo, but entirely round and en-

MALAGA.

closed like the Circus Maximus at Rome.

Ancient Sepulchres.

On digging the foundations of the church of the Jesuits, near the great square, was discovered a subterraneous catacomb, 15 feet long, 8 wide, and of the same height; in the sides of it were many niches full of small bones, I fancy of children, whose bodies neither Romans nor Greeks burnt, except they had got their teeth, as we learn from Pliny:

“Hominem priusquam genito dente
“cremari, mos gentium non est [w].”

Not far from this was another sepulchre, wherein was an urn of earthen ware, and glazed white, con-

[u] Lib. vii.

taining

taining ashes and bones half-burnt, Book IV.
 and by it stood a bottle of the same
 ware, but smaller [x]. On the
 28th of February 1722, as the
 workmen were digging the founda-
 tions of a wall, belonging to the ca-
 thedral church of Malaga, at a very
 little depth they found 83 gold Coins Gold Coin.
 from Augustus to Commodus.

The Roman families, commemo- Roman Fam-
lies in Malaga.
 rated in the foregoing inscriptions,
 and settled in Malaga, are as follows:

I. LUCIUS VALERIUS PROCULUS,
 Roman citizen of the Quirine tribe,
 and Pro-consul of Bætica: the Vale-
 rian branch was descended from the
 Sabines, and we find both that and

[r] I took drawings of them.

. the

MALAGA. the Proculi in the Confular fasts, and on the Confular coin.

2. QUINTUS ÆMILIUS PROCULUS, of the same family.

3. LUCIUS CÆCILIUS BASSUS, of the Quirine tribe.

4. LUCIUS RUFINUS FULVIANUS, of the Galerian tribe. Pliny the younger mentions the Rufini as persons of eminence and character [y]; he expressly says, they were foreigners and not Italians.*

5. LUCIUS OCTAVIUS RUSTICUS,

6. LUCIUS GRANIUS BALBUS,

[y] Epist. xxiii. Lib. 9.

7. QUIN-

7. QUINTUS FULVIUS OPIANUS, Book IV.

Ædile of the city of Malaga.

We have seen the family of Ruf-ticus propagated all over the province; that of Balbus was all-powerful both in Andalusia and Rome during the age of Julius Cæsar, and of Augustus; one of the principal ministers of the former was of this family; and during the contests of the latter for the empire, they were absolute masters of Cadix, and appropriated the treasury thereof to his service.

8. LUCIUS GRANIUS CERIO, was probably of the Balbi family; the Granii were illustrious in Callahorra, whose medals bear testimony of their having enjoyed their chief offices.

9. QUIN-

MALAGA.

9. QUINTUS SERVILIUS.

10. LUCIUS SERVILIUS OPERATUS.

11. MARCUS LUCRETIVS CURUS.

The family of Lucretius, so famous in the Roman history, appear from medals to have been likewise established in Tortosa, Saragoza, and Clunia.

12. QUINTUS CÆCILIVS FORTUNATUS.

13. LUCIUS POMPONIVS FORTUNATUS.

14. MARCUS AQUILIUS. He is named on the same coin with Cæcilius, as Duumviri of Turiaso; and

and the name of the latter is on BOOK IV.
medals of Saragoza.

15. VALERIA MACRINA.

16. JULIA AURELIA.

17. CAIUS APPIUS SUPERSTES.

18. CANINIUS MONIANUS.

19. QUINTUS ÆLIUS ZENO.

This country received the light <sup>Patrick, Bishop
of Malaga
in 302.</sup> of the gospel in the earliest ages of Christianity. Patrick, bishop of Malaga, governed its church about the end of the third century; there are proofs of his having assisted in the council of Granada, held in 302. Among the monuments lately dis-

MALAGA.

covered there, it appears he suffered martyrdom in that city during the persecution of Dioclesian

Malaga conquered by the Goths in 571

After the declension of the Roman power, the Goths were the next masters of Malaga. Leovigildo, their king, took the town by siege in the year 571. Leovigildus rex (says the chronicle of those times) Loca Bastitanæ, & Malacitanæ urbis, repulsis militibus vastat.

Severus, Bishop of Malaga in 580.

Severus, bishop of Malaga, flourished in his time; a prelate celebrated by Trithemius, in his catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, for his learning and virtues: he wrote a treatise against the Arians, who had then over-run Spain, a book De Virginitate, addressed to his sister, and a collection of epistles.

His Work

The

The irruption of the Goths and Vandals into Spain was a fatal stroke to this province. Those Barbarians, knowing no other science but the sword, overthrew every monument of ancient merit, and strewed on the earth its literary products, which they trampled on and disfigured, notwithstanding those seeds of Roman virtue that had taken such deep and firm root in this generous soil, and which, as Strabo testifies, united and equalled the Spaniard with the Roman, so as not to admit the least distinction between them; they, I say, were to be trod down but never eradicated. The unprejudiced eye will discern, in the Modern Spaniards, the magnanimity, courage, and constancy of their forefathers, during a struggle of 700 years with the Moors; their ambition

Book IV.

State of Learning in Spain under the Goths.

Roman Virtue never extinct in Spain.

MALAGA.

ambition to equal the conquerors of the world in the vast plan of their kings of the house of Austria; and the large strides taken by them in the 16th and 17th century towards a second universal monarchy.

Roman Language, Dress, and Manners preserved in Spain.

To this day they bear indelible marks of a Roman origin in their language, dress, and domestic utensils; the former has preserved more of the Latin idiom, grammar, and pronunciation, than any nation in Europe, not excepting the present inhabitants of Italy; in so much that you may write whole sentences of pure Spanish, composed entirely of Latin words.

They only have retained the use of the Roman Toga: it is well known that the Romans had two dresses; in the
house

house they wore the vestis or waistcoat; and, when they went abroad, they put on the toga or cloak: this dress they called Forensis.

“ Veste non temerè alia quam
 “ domesticâ usus est, ab uxore fo-
 “ rore & filia neptibusque confectâ.
 “ Et forensia autem & calceos nun-
 “ quam non intrâ cubiculum habuit,
 “ ad subitos repentinosque casus pa-
 “ rata [z].”

Just so the Spaniards: in the house ^{Spanish Cloak.}
 a black waistcoat contents them; in
 the street their cloak of cloth in winter,
 and camblet during the summer, is
 their constant dress: their manner of
 carrying the cloak is graceful and con-

[z] Sueton. in Vita Aug.

MALAGA.

venient; they gather it in plaits under the left hand, and frequently, especially the young gallants, throw the flap of the other side under that arm likewise, leaving their right disengaged.

Before luxury had banished all sentiments of gallantry out of this country, the Spaniard carried a broad sword under his cloak, ever ready to defend his amorous pretensions, or assist those whom he should meet overpowered by numbers; in these rencounters the cloak was wrapt round the left arm, in the manner of a shield, after the Roman custom, as we learn from Appian [*a*], who thus represents the murderers of Julius

[*a*] Lib. x.

Cæsar fallying out of the senate-
house [b].

BOOK IV.

Numbers of the Roman families
survived and preserved themselves
and their names through every revo-

Roman Families
existing
in Spain.

[b] It would be endless to enumerate the instances wherein the Spaniards have preserved the manners and customs of the Romans. I shall mention two, which at present occur to me, and must strike every one who travels over Spain. At the funerals of their friends, in the house of the deceased, and on the very day of the burying, they make a grand and most costly feast, to which all those who attended the funeral procession are invited; you may be sure the mourners are thereby multiplied. Again, the wife never assumes her husband's name in Spain, or loses her own by marriage; the son is at liberty to make use of and be called by either one or the other; he generally chuses that which is of the best family, according to the Spanish proverb,

El Hijo de ruyn Padre

Toma el apellido de la madre.

MALAGA.

lution of this country; and to this day their descendants are dispersed all over the kingdom; some of whom have fallen under our notice.

Neither has this province lost that elegant taste for polite literature, which flourished here in the remotest antiquity, and which, in the Roman age, gained immortal fame to their countrymen, Columella, the two Senecas, Lucan, Martial, Turanius Graccula, and Pomponius Mela [c].

Revival of
Learning in
Bætica.

As soon as the entire reduction of the Moors had taken the arms of the

[c] Martial has preserved the names of three other Spanish writers, natives of Gades, Emerita, and Bilbilis, whose works have not reached us:

Gaudent jocosæ Canio suo Gades;

Emerita Deciano meo.

Te, Liciniane, gloriabitur nostra,

Nec me tacebit Bilbilis.

Lib. i. Epig. 62.

Spaniards

Spaniards out of their hands, learning Book IV
 began once more to shoot up its long-neglected bays in Bætica [*d*]. Ambrosio Morales, and Antonio Nebrixa, both natives of it, led the van; and, since the accession of the house of Bour-

[*d*] Several of my learned friends, and those for whose opinion I have the greatest deference, here required of me an account of the language, literature, poetry, and dramatic works of the Spaniards; but as an essay on these subjects, if treated with the care and attention they merit, would have been much too bulky for this work, and considerably retarded its publication, I propose, if my circumstances and health permit, to undertake it with my best care and abilities. Perhaps I may one day be employed in that country; if not, I will spare no expence or labour to draw from it those materials which may still be wanting to me for its execution; as for the old chronicles and histories of Spain, I believe I may boast of possessing the compleatest and best collection in England.

MALAGA. bon, an academy of Belles Lettres [e]
 Learned Men of Malaga has been established at Seville, the
 court and capital of the province; in
 Don Christoval Conde. which learned body is Dr. Don Christoval Medina Conde, canon of the church of Malaga, and honorary academician of the royal academy of Belles Lettres at Barcelona.

Don Francisco Barban. Don Francisco Barban de Castiõ, prebend of the same cathedral, is likewise not only a very learned man himself, but a protector and patron of all those who seek to profit by his experience and exquisite judgement; to him, as well as to the canon Conde, I am in-

[e] They did me the honour to send me a volume, in large quarto of the publications of this academy. It is styled "Memorias Literarias de la Real Academia Sevillana de Buenas Letras, dedicado al Rey." En Sevilla 1773.

debted

debted for many curious Spanish books, Book IV.
 manuscripts, and coins, with which they
 favoured me with a liberal hand, and
 which I here gratefully acknowledge.

Don Thomas Cabelo, now of the ^{Don Thomas Cabelo,}
 cathedral of Granada, and long re-
 sident in that of Malaga, is well
 known in the antiquarian world for his
 numerous cabinet of medals; out of
 which he gave me two dozen, with
 his usual politeness and generosity.

Father Milla, of the order of Santo ^{Father Milla,}
 Domingo, left behind him an histo-
 rical account of Malaga, chiefly re-
 garding its ecclesiastical state in ma-
 nuscript; and Father Roa, of the col- ^{Father Roa.}
 lege of Jesuits, another, which I saw
 in the hands of Don Christoval Conde,
 part printed and part in manuscript; a

MALAGA.

Pedro Morejon

laborious work, which will soon be
 consigned over to oblivion, as the
 Court of Madrid has called in all the
 works of his order. This learned Je-
 suit died in Montilla in 1637. The
 history of Pedro Morejon I have had
 frequent occasion to quote,

Short Duration
 of the Gothic
 Empire in
 Spain.

Returning from this digression to
 the period of the Goths empire in
 Spain, we shall only observe, that it
 was of very short duration: that na-
 tion, captivated and seduced by the
 enchanting softness of this climate, so
 different from their native cold and the
 sterile regions of the North, soon de-
 generated into a profligacy of manners,
 and the most abandoned licentiousness
 in all orders and degrees, which, ener-
 vating and corrupting the whole body
 of the state, deprived it of all strength
 and

and courage, and left Spain an easy Book IV.
 prey to the victorious Saracens, who
 in 715 got possession of Malaga, Malaga con-
 quered by the
 Moors in 715.
 under Mufa and Tarif Abenzarca,
 generals of Ulit Calif, of the Arabs,
 in the 4th year of his reign, accord-
 ing to the archbishop Don Rodrigo.

“ Anno Imperii Ulit quarto Mufa
 “ Abennocayr princeps Miliciæ Ulit
 “ regis, misit Tharic Abenzarca, cum
 “ exercitu citra mare, qui et Rode-
 “ ricum ultimum regem Gothorum,
 “ bello fugavit & Hispanias subju-
 “ gavit: Demum Mufa veniens in
 “ Hispaniam civitates plurimas oc-
 “ cupavit, & infinitas divitias con-
 “ gregavit [f].”

The wretched state of the arts and State of the
 sciences under
 the Goths, seen
 by their Coins.
 sciences, under the Gothic kings of

[f] Hist. Arab. cap. ix.

Spain,

MALAGA

Specimens of
them.

Spain, may be judged of by their gold coin, miserably executed, badly struck, and the ore of base alloy; to which last circumstance, as I before have had occasion to observe, we are indebted for their having reached us. As the workmanship of all these coins is equally rude and similar, I have only given plates of St. Hermenegildo, eldest son to king Leovigildo, who conquered Malaga; of Reccaredo I. his second son and successor, from whom *the Spanish monarchs deduce their pedigree, and whose memory is highly venerated in Spain, having been the first of the Gothic kings that abjured Arianism; and of Rodrigo, who lost the kingdom and his life in the fatal battle of Guadalete, where that effeminate king appeared mounted in an ivory car, his crown

on his head, and cloathed in royal BOOK IV.
robes, with all the state of an Eastern
monarch.

The next scene that naturally presents itself to our view, is the long reign of the Mahometans in Malaga, containing the annals of their princes and governors for upwards of seven hundred years.

ANNALS OF MALAGA.

THE flourishing situation of Malaga, at the period of its devolving to the power of the Moors, may be judged of from the description the Arabian historian, Rasis, has left us. He praises its raisins for the finest in the world, as well as the bread and flax; for all which commodities the territory of Malaga was celebrated above all others; he also mentions the mildness of the climate.

“ E Ma-

“ E Malaga yace sobre la Mar, y
 “ es el Mejor de Frutos que quantos
 “ ai en el Mundo, é de buenas Pafas,
 “ é de buena Seda, é de yerbas é Pan.
 “ E otrofi, fu Termino es honrado é
 “ del fale el Mejor Sirgo de todo el
 “ Mundo, é dende lieban â todas las
 “ Partes de España. E otrofi, el
 “ mejor Lino, que há en todo el
 “ Mundo, é mas probado entre todas
 “ las Mujeres, é en todo el Año no
 “ mengua fruta [g].”

Malaga, under the yoke of the
 Saracens, being excellently well situ-
 ated opposite to Barbary, became, in
 a few centuries, so rich and populous,
 as to disdain the dominion of the
 kings of Cordova, and to erect their

[g] Rafis, Hist. Hisp.

city

ANNALS OF
MALACA

city and territory into a kingdom independant of the rest of Spain. The first prince who obtained that honour was Hali-Abenhamith, lord of Ceuta, who passed over to Spain, and was proclaimed king of Malaga about the year 1010. He was killed by treason in his bath, seven years after.

Abenhamith,
first king of
Malaga, 1010

Hyahva, second
king of
Malaga 1021

His son Hyahya succeeded Haly; and, in 1021, the Moors of Cordova, harrassed by intestine broils, crowned him king of that empire: but he, being biaased by a partial love for his native Malaga, refused to reside in Cordova; and, on returning hither, the Cordovans elected another king in his room; and Hyahya contented himself with the crown of Malaga, which he did not long enjoy, being killed by Ismael.

Idriz,

Idriz, uncle to the deceased Hyahya, and brother to Haly the first king of Malaga, who was at that time governor of Ceuta, hearing the unhappy end of his nephew, came over with a great power to revenge it in 1023; and not only obtained the crown of Malaga, but enlarged its dominion over Seville, Carmona, Alcala, and Almeria. He enjoyed the crowns of Seville and Malaga but one year, and died a natural death.

BOOK IV.

Idriz, third king of Malaga 1023.

Henceforward nothing seems worthy of notice in the annals of Malaga for above two centuries, the dominion of it being absorbed in the reigns of the Moorish kings of Seville and Cordova. In the 12th century flourished here the learned and excellent physician Ibnu El Baitar, who, having travelled

Ibnu El Baitar, Native of Malaga, died in 1216.

ANNALS OF
MALAGA.

travelled over all Africa and Asia, returned to settle, and died in his native Malaga, in the year of Christ 1216, leaving behind him three large folio volumes of botany and phyfic.

Farachen Ar-
rahacz of
Malaga in
1262.

In the year 1262, was governor and lord of Malaga, a most noble and valiant prince, called Abi Sayd Farakh, or Farachen, who was descended directly from Mahamete Abn Sayd, first king of Granada, and founder of the house of Alahamares ; in whose descent the kingdom remained till the final destruction of their monarchy in Spain. This Moor was a valiant chief, and, although allied by blood and marriage to the king of Granada, he maintained himself in a perfect independance ; to support it he made

an

an alliance with the Infant Don Sancho, of Castille, and became his vassal: The same year he built the sumptuous palaces of the Alcazaba and Gibralfaro, and died full of days and glory, but in what year is uncertain.

Book IV.

The Alcazaba
and Gibralfaro
built in
1279.

In 1303, we find his son Farakh 2d of that name, reigning in Malaga, and preparing with a fleet and army for an expedition against Ceuta, the ancient patrimony of the kings of Malaga. The Moorish chronicles speak of his valiant acts, and of his success in taking that city; which the king of Morocco recovered the year after, with the assistance of the fleet of the king of Arragon Don Jayme.

Farakh 2d,
Arajaez of
Malaga.

He takes
Ceuta 1303.

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son of
Farach II
ascends the
Throne of
Granada
1313.

Farakh II. was married to the sister of Muley Mahamete, king of Granada, who being dethroned and slain by his brother; Ismael, son of Farakh, was called in by the inhabitants of Granada, to revenge the death of his uncle, and drive out the usurper: he accordingly marched to the capital, and gained a pitched battle, with a powerful army of Africans, headed by Osmin, a valiant captain of the blood royal of Morocco. Ismael took possession of the throne, in right of his mother, with the universal consent of the whole kingdom, being the first prince that ever reigned in Granada of a female line. This happened in 1313.

Leaves a Garrison of Gomeles in Malaga.

When Ismael left Malaga, he committed the town to a strong garrison of Gomeles,

Gomeles, who were ever after established in Malaga. At the time of the last siege they amounted to 15000.

Book IV.

Ismael maintained constant and great wars with the Christians, who becoming daily too strong for him, and fearing the total destruction of the Moorish dominion in Spain, he called to his assistance the Emperor of Morocco, yielding up in favour of his son Abomelique, a part of his territories, as we have seen in the annals of Gibraltar.

His Acts.

About the same time, he gained a signal victory over the Infants of Castille Don Juan, and Don Pedro, [regents of the kingdom during the minority of Alonzo XI.] in the Vale

His Victory in
the Vale of
Granada,
24th of June,
1317.

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Overthrows the
Infants Don
Juan and Don
Pedro.

of Granada. The battle was fought on the 24th of June; in it both the princes lost their lives; Don Pedro was suffocated with heat and fatigue; and the news of his death threw his uncle the Infant Don Juan into such a panick that he fell speechless from his horse; he was remounted, but the confusion was so great, that he expired and fell once more to the ground, without their perceiving it: the body was carried to Granada, and honourably used by Ismael.

His honourable
Treatment of the
Infant's
Corps.

He ordered it to be laid in state under a canopy, in one of the halls of the Alhambra, not only permitting the Spaniards to come and receive it, but appointed a troop of his own gentlemen to conduct the convoy as far as the frontiers of Andalucia, therein

therein remembering the noble blood from which *he sprung [f], and shewing an example of generosity towards the remains of an implacable enemy to the Moorish name.

This victory was followed by the taking of the town of Martos, which striking a terror into the frontier towns of Andalucia, they fled for

He takes Martos 1318.

[f] Ismael was great grandson of Aben Zayd, first king of Granada, founder of the house of the Alahamars, whose picture I saw on one side of the genealogical tree of this family, preserved in the royal house of Generalife of Granada, under which is the following inscription, wherein he is styled Abenhut, but in Marmol Aben Zayd. " This is Abenhut king of Granada, " Cordova, and of the mountains of Andalucia, " of the race of the kings of Sarragosa and " Arragon, and of the Goths, and was a king " renowned for justice, truth, and liberality;" so that Ismael justly boasted of his descent from the Goths.

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MALAGA.

The Christians

sue for Peace.

He returns vic-
torious to
Granada.

and obtained a suspension of arms;
and Ismael returned victorious to
Granada, where, instead of reaping
the fruit of his success in the arms of
an honourable peace, he perished by
the treason of his own subjects and
family.

Falls in Love
with a captive
Virgin.

In the affair of Martos was taken
captive by his cousin Mahomet, son
to the Arrahacz of Algeziras, a beau-
tiful young Spanish virgin, with
whom he immediately fell in love.
The same passion being excited in
the breast of the king, at the sight
of her, the amorous monarch, by
prayers, entreaties, and threats, en-
deavoured in vain to persuade his
kinsman to relinquish his fair prize;
from words they proceeded to injuries
and railing on the part of the ex-
asperated

Takes her by
force from his
Cousin.

asperated king; Mahomet, forced to Book IV.
 yield, dissembled his resentment, and
 with his father and nephew entered
 into a conspiracy that cost Ismael his Is slain by him
1322.
 life.

These three going up to the Al- Account of his
Death.
 hambra, demanded audience of the
 king, who, suspecting nothing, came
 forth to them, attended only by Aben
 Alcama, the Alguazil major, or captain
 of his guards; after the usual salu-
 tations, they proceeded with the king
 to his apartment, Mahomad and his
 son walking before, and the captain
 of the guards immediately behind
 with the Arrahacz's brother; as they
 passed through a narrow entry, Ma-
 homad and his son stopped short,
 drew the hangers they had secreted
 in the sleeves of their albugas, and
 R 4 began

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MALAGA.

— began to wound the king on the head; the Alguazil, drawing his al-fange, paid no attention to the third traitor, who attacked him behind, but, valiantly defending the king, drove the Arrahaez and his son into an inner room, the door of which he fastened on them, and attacked the other (who in the mean while had given Ismael his death's wound in the shoulder) and forced the villain to take refuge in another apartment, which he likewise locked; then turning to the fainting king, he carried him to his mother, in whose arms he soon expired. His death the good Alcalde revenged, not only on the three assassins, but on all those concerned in the conspiracy. In 1771, I was shown at Granada the very passage where this tragedy was acted, and

Ismael

Ismael fell a sacrifice to the fury of Book IV.
exasperated love.

Thus perished Ismael, son of Ma- His Issue.
laga, after a prosperous reign of nine
years and seven months; of the three
sons he left behind him, named Ismael,
Farachen, and Juzaf, the first and
last succeeded him; of their acts we
have already treated in the annals of
Gibraltar.

He lies buried in La Rauda, or Where buried.
royal chapel of the Moorish kings, in
the Alhambra, on the South side of
the Patio de los Leones; together with
three other kings, his grandfather
Abi Abdilehi, his third son Abil
Hagex Juzaf, and another of his de-
scendants: to this chapel the parish Description of
the Chapel.
church of the Alhambra was trans-
ported

ported in the reign of Philip II. and remained there 30 years; at present it is stripped of every ornament, abandoned both by Moors and Christians.

Over the door is still to be seen the following verse of the Alcoran:

“ The permanent kingdom, the
“ honour without diminution of its
“ owner: There is no other God
“ but God.”

This last phrase, which is the grand article of the Moorish faith, is repeated in every part of the room.

At the heads of the sepulchre of each king, were originally placed upright four alabaster stones, with inscriptions on one side, and epitaphs
in

in verse on the other, written in gold Book IV.
 letters on a blue ground. Louis de
 Marmol, who was well versed in the
 Arabian idiom, saw and translated
 them into Spanish. That of Ismael
 was as follows :

“ In the name of God clement ^{Monument of}
 “ and merciful. _{Ismael.}

“ This is the sepulchre of the
 “ glorious king, who died in defence
 “ of the law of God; the conqueror
 “ of the Christians; the exalter of the
 “ law of the chosen and beloved
 “ prophet; the just, the valorous,
 “ the warlike governor; lord of the
 “ army, and executor of the law;
 “ high and mighty in birth and
 “ deeds; fortunate above all kings,
 “ and the most zealous for the ho-
 “ nour

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MALAGA.

“ nour of God; arm of the forces;
“ light of the cities; he that always
“ kept his sword sharp for the de-
“ fence of the law; he whose bosom
“ glowed with the pious love of his
“ God.

“ The warlike and triumphant
“ king, by the grace of God, governor
“ of the Moors, Abil Walid Ismael,
“ son of the excellent, most valiant, of
“ an high and pure race, the glorious
“ deceased Abi Ceyed Farakh, son of
“ the matchless and chosen defenders
“ of the law of salvation.

“ The deceased Abil Gualid Ismael,
“ the son of Nacer.

“ God glorify him with his good
“ spirit, and sustain him with the
“ most

“ most healthful succour of his mercy, BOOK IV.
“ that he may always remember
“ and confess, THAT THERE IS NO.
“ OTHER GOD BUT GOD.

“ He warred in defence of the law
“ of God, who gave him victory over
“ the territories and cities, and the
“ death of the unbelieving Kings his
“ enemies, which will be accounted
“ to him in that day, when we shall
“ be all summoned before the tribu-
“ nal of God: who was pleased to
“ put an end to his days, when he
“ was most fit to die; and out of his
“ infinite mercy called him to him-
“ self, having the dust of the militia
“ in the plaits of his garments, after
“ a life spent in fighting the battles
“ of the Lord. He was born (God
“ grant him his grace) in the for-
“ tunate

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“ tunate hour of the break of day,
 “ on Friday the 17th of the month
 “ of Xaguel, in the year of the He-
 “ gira 677. He was proclaimed
 “ King on Thursday the 27th day
 “ of the month of Xaguel 713. He
 “ died on Monday the 26th day of
 “ the month of Argel El Fard 725.

“ Blessed and exalted be he who
 “ reigns and endures for ever, who
 “ ordained a final period to all his
 “ creatures, that they may know and
 “ confess, that He is the true God,
 “ and that THERE IS NO OTHER GOD
 “ BUT GOD.”

On the other side of the tomb-
 stone, is a long piece of poetry, a trans-
 lation of which would be too tedious,
 and lose all its original merit. It is a

panegyrick on the king, who is BOOK IV.
therein, according to the Mahometan
belief, supposed to be received into
Paradise; and the blood and sweat of
his brow wiped off by the beautiful
hands of virgins, who give him to
drink of the living waters of heaven.
His murderers the devil is to feed
with the putrid excrements of those
condemned in hell.

This monument contains an abridged history of the life of Ismael, his family, descent, and principal actions; the kings he is said to have slain are doubtless the two Infants in the Vale of Granada. The metaphor of his dying, with the dust of the militia in the plaits of his garment, is noble; to understand it we must observe, that in the Moorish law the whole

Observations
on the Monument.

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whole body of the people are called a militia, not as the Christian church to fight against the devil and his works, but a furious sect who are bound to extirpate all those who differ from them.

The title of Naçar, from whom all the Granada Kings affected to descend, was of the same import and esteem among them, as that of Cæsar to the Roman emperors; they are often, in their poetry and inscriptions at Granada, called simply by that name, of which we have numerous instances in those existing to this day in the Alhambra. One in particular I remember in the superb hall of Comares over a window, which, for its beauty and elegant turn of thought,
well

well deserves here to be repeated; it BOOK IV.
 is composed of five verses of eleven
 syllables, after the manner of the
 Spanish Quintillas, and alludes to a
 garden and fountain just under the
 window :

- “ I am a garden of plants excelling in beauty Arabic
Verse.
 “ and harmony;
 “ Look at my basin, can any thing equal its
 “ crystalline water?
 “ You will not find any thing comparable to
 “ me, save the moon in its full.
 “ And Nafer, whose I am, is the sun, that com-
 “ municates to me my light.
 “ Nothing is capable of eclipsing me, for I will
 “ conquer every obstacle to behold his face.”

The royal house of Malaga being
 thus established on the throne of Gra-
 nada, the annals of this city are once
 more mixed with those of the king-
 dom; henceforward Malaga, the he-
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hereditary royalty of the kings, was always governed in their name by a prince of the blood.

Mahomad
Aben Nazar,
resides six
Months in
Malaga 1432.

In 1432, Mahomad Aben Nazar, descendant of Ismael, being expelled from the kingdom, fled to Malaga, where he was received and protected, and reigned during the short life of his antagonist, who died six months after.

Albo Hardil,
Arrahacz of
Malaga 1480.

In 1480, we find Arrahacz of Malaga, Albo Hardil, by others named Abi Abdala, brother to Abel Hascen, king of Granada, a valiant chief, who,

Wins the Bat-
tle of Las
Llomas de
Malaga 1483.

in 1483, won the famous battle called De las Llomas de Malaga, in the mountains to the East of Malaga, against the Marquis of Cadiz, wherein perished most of the Christians, with

three

three brothers and two nephews of Book IV.
the marquis. This overthrow hap-
pened in the month of May.

It seems the peculiar fortune of the Arrahaez's of Malaga to be called to the crown of Granada. Ascends the Throne of Granada 1485. In 1485, Albo Hardil, with the common consent of the people, mounted the throne in the room of his brother, who was old, infirm, and blind, to the prejudice of his nephew Abdeli, who was detested for a dishonourable peace he had made with the Christians.

On his road from Malaga to the capital, he fell in with 90 Spaniards, Routs 90 Spaniards and slays them. who had made an excursion out of Alhama, and cut off their heads, which were hung to the tails of his soldiers' horses; with these barbarous trophies

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His Entry into
the Capital

trophies he made his triumphal entry into Granada, amidst the shouts of the populace, who therein could not discern their own more swift destruction.

Ferdinand V.
reduces Coyn,
Munda,
Tolox,
Ronda, and
Marvella

About the same time, the empire of the Moors in Spain drawing near to its final period, Ferdinand V. king of Castille, having taken Ronda and all the neighbouring towns, led his victorious troops into the vale of Malaga, which he ravaged two years successively.

At this period were likewise delivered from the Mahometan yoke, Coyn, Munda, Tolox, Marvella, and all the circumjacent places; and passing on to reconnoitre Malaga, he destroyed the fortrefs of Aben Almadala.

When

When Albo Hardil quitted Malaga BOOK IV.
 in 1485, he bestowed the govern- Ali Dordux,
 Amir of
 Malaga 1485.
 ment of the city on Ali Aben Dor-
 dux, grandson of Mahomet Aben
 Nazar, fourteenth king of Granada.
 This prince was suspected of holding
 a correspondence with the Christians,
 and being affected to them, the truth
 of which seemed in the sequel to be
 confirmed by the many honours and
 favours bestowed upon him by the
 king of Castille; though as he, to the
 hour of his death, constantly refused
 embracing the Christian religion: it
 may well be believed his conduct was
 directed by the then desperate state of
 the Moors' affairs, the unavoidable
 necessity of their submitting to the
 Christian yoke, and his prudent desire
 to mitigate their fate by a timely be-

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speaking the clemency of the conqueror.

Ferdinand V.
takes Val 2
1467.

Ferdinand V. having in the spring of the year 1487, reduced the city of Velez, seven leagues to the East of Malaga, and Albo Marzil, king of Granada, being embarrassed in a civil war with his nephew, he proceeded

Prepares to be-
siege Malaga

Writes to Ali
Dordux.

to the conquest of Malaga. His first care was to write a letter to Ali Dordux, requiring him to deliver up the city. This summons was carried to Malaga by Hernando El Pulgar [2]. Ali Dordux not being able to comply with the king's desire, returned for

[2] This was not Hernando del Pulgar, the historian, but a nobleman in the army of Ferdinand V. who lies buried in the entrance of the royal chapel in Granada, and whose descendants are now Marquis's of Salar,

answer,

answer, " That he was ready to serve
 " his highness in every thing that
 " did not thwart the obligation he
 " had to defend that city, and take
 " care of the people committed to
 " his charge."

Book IV.

His Answer.

Malaga was, at that time, one of
 the strongest cities of the kingdom,
 and the number of its inhabitants
 doubled by the multitude of Moors
 that had fled for shelter to its walls,
 from all the towns and villages of the
 circumjacent country ; besides whom
 the king had left in it, as I have already
 observed, an army of Gomeles moun-
 taineers from Barbary, commanded by
 Hamete Hali, of the tribe of Zegris,
 Aben Comixa, and Aldervart, ex-
 perience and valiant officers.

Situation of
Malaga at that
Time.

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On the news of king Ferdinand's message to Ali Dordlux, Albo Hardil, mistrusting the fidelity of his cousin, sent an order to Hamete Hali, to take the command of the town, and defend it to the last extremity, well knowing that the entire destruction of the Moors must be the consequence of the loss of Malaga.

Account of the
Siege of Malaga.

Antonio de Nebrixa[b], and Hernando del Pulgar, have both left us ample accounts of this siege; the army of the Christians consisted of upwards of 60,000 combatants, in which was

[b] The Chronicle of Nebrixa printed in Valladolid 1565, that of Ambrosio Morales printed in Alcala 1574 3 toms. folio, together with the History of the Rebellion of the Moors by Marmol dated in Malaga 1600, and Jayme Bleda's Moorish Chronicle printed in Alcala 1598, all become exceeding scarce in Spain, I purchased at a very great expence out of a library in Granada.

all

all the flower of the nobility of Spain, BOOK IV.
headed by the king himself: their
approach was on the sea-side from
the Velez road, and they appeared
before the town the second week in
May. Their principal quarter, and 1487.
where the king encamped, was on a
mountain behind that of Gibralfaro,
almost within gun-shot, but rather
more elevated; to gain this post, was
the work of a whole day, and the
price of many lives; the Moors oc-
cupied the summit with three bat-
talions, drove the Spaniards down the
hill three several times, wounding
and killing great numbers; the king's
tent was placed at first on this hill;
but the Moors, having the royal
pavilion in view, never ceased firing
against it, till the Spaniards removed
it on another eminence further off;
thence the lines of the camp extended
to

The Spaniards
invest the
Town by
Land and Sea.

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MALAGA.

to the gate of Granada, where Don Alonzo de Aguilar, the Alcalde of Los Donceles, commanded. from the gate there was another line round the walls of the fuburbs, down the Agua Medina to the fea, fo that the town, entirely furrounded, could have no communication with the country within, nor receive fuccours from Granada; to the coast of Barbary, all paffage was cut off by the Spanifh fleet, commanded by the Count of Benevento and Antonio Bernal.

The Moors
defend the
Beach with
the Gallies

In the arfenal of the Moors were fix Albatozas, or row-gallies, which they armed and put to fea to defend the beach from the Spanifh fhips; thefe were continually furnifhing with their enemies, and endeavouring to break through them; in one of which

which fights they drove from the Book IV.
town the whole fleet, and sunk a
large vessel belonging to the duke of
Medina Sidonia.

Thus shut up, the Moors had nothing to trust to but their own valour and the number and bravery of their men, though, alas! the multitude of inhabitants only served to accelerate their ruin; in a month's time, all the provisions were consumed, and to distress them the more, Ferdinand ordered a great part of the army to endeavour to enter and carry the barrio of the city, wherein the Moors kept their horses and cattle, and drew great succours from the fruits of its gardens.

This assault lasted three days, and ^{Attack of the}
^{British}
every foot of ground that the Spaniards

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niards gained was bathed in blood; no quarter was there given : it was the Moors last refuge; they fought with the greatest bravery, and, defending the ground by inches, were driven into the city by the superior force of the victorious Christians.

Attack of the
Bridge

An attempt to make themselves masters of the bridge, was attended with less success and still more bloodshed. This bridge was defended at each entrance by two towers; the furthestmost of which the Spaniards blew up with gunpowder, but never could they make themselves masters of the other; so desperately was it defended by the Moors, who lost in this attack a number of their bravest men, and among them two of their principal captains, sons of Malaga,

Cidi

Cidi Mahommad, and Durrhamen, Book IV.
 mourned by the whole city, though
 rather to be envied than pitied,
 because they survived not the de-
 struction of their nation.

The artillery, planted in the king's Attack of Gi-
b altaro.
 quarter on the mountain Gibralfaro,
 beat down the great tower of the
 castle, another turret near it, and the
 wall between them; the Marquis of
 Cadix advanced to attack and enter
 the breach sword in hand; but the
 besieged, not losing courage, drew
 out 2,000 men; and, on the approach
 of the Spaniards, animated by despair,
 made a dreadful havock among them,
 tumbling great numbers headlong
 down the hill, and obliging the rest
 to retire to their former post. The
 Christians lost in this affair several
 captains

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captains of note, Garci Bravo, Alcalde of Atiença, Inigo Lopez de Medrano, Lord of Cavanillas, Gabriel de Sotomayor, and two noblemen of Galicia; the Marquis himself was wounded in the arm with an arrow.

Subterraneous
Fights.

But the most bloody of all the actions during the siege were the subterraneous fights between the men who had undermined the walls of the city in different places, and the Moors who, by countermines, had met them; six days they fought underground without intermission, both the dead and living replaced by their countrymen from time to time, as these fell and those grew tired; at length the Moors beat the Spaniards from all their works, which they ruined and filled up, and thereby saved the city; nothing can exceed the

2

the

the horror of such engagements, BOOK IV.
rendered still more fearful with the gloomy light of torches, by the blaze of which the combatant resisted his adversary body to body, a sword in one hand, and a dagger in the other, and this not only in a single part, but five or six at once.

King Ferdinand despairing to gain the place, his camp being diminished by the sword and sickness, and his powder failing, the Queen arrived with fresh supplies of men and money in July; they wrote to Portugal for gunpowder, and dispatched a vessel to Algeziras, then in ruins, to gather up all the stone balls which Alonzo XI. had thrown into that city when he besieged it.

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Succour of
200 Moors.

The Moors still kept up their courage, depending upon succours from Granada; which city, at this fatal period, was torn to pieces by the factions of the two kings, uncle and nephew; the former indeed, to whom Malaga belonged, sent a body of men to their assistance from Guadix, but the infatuated Audali marched out of Granada and routed them, thereby determining the loss of Malaga, and hastening his own ruin; notwithstanding 400 Moors assembled secretly, and endeavoured, by surprize, to pass the Spanish lines, by the side of the sea, and enter the city; of these 200, partly by swimming, and partly by jumping over the stakes and fences of the camp, got into the town, at the expence of the lives of their companions.

With

With them went a fanatic, named Book IV.
 Abraen Algerbi, native of the king- Furious At-
 dom of Tunis, who had deceived him- tempt of a
 self into a supposition that he should Moor.
 deliver his countrymen from their
 impending fate, by murdering the
 king; a diabolical policy, too fre-
 quently read of in the histories of all
 nations and religions. This wretch
 being taken without resistance, and
 asking to speak with his majesty, was
 carried, dressed as he was with his
 alfanje by his side, to the tent of the
 Marquesa de Moya, where was Don
 Alvaro, son of the Duke of Braganza,
 and his wife, waiting the levee of the
 King, who was asleep; the Queen pro-
 videntially having refused to see him.
 The infidel, deceived by the richness
 of the dresses of Don Alvaro, and the
 marchioness, and not understanding
 VOL. II. T their

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their tongue, concluded them to be
— the royal persons, and, drawing his
sword, gave the duke a violent stroke
on the head, and wounded the mar-
chioness, before he was cut in pieces.

See also
of the City

This desperate attempt meeting
with the success it deserved, the pro-
spect of the besieged became every
day more lamentable; nothing can be
more affecting than the accounts his-
torians give us of the distress and
military of the Moors, for above a
month before they surrendered, most
of their troops and chieftains had
perished in the defence of the posts;
and of 15,000 Gomeles, only a few
hundred common soldiers, and not
one captain, remained alive. Mul-
titudes of the inhabitants died daily
of hunger, especially the Jews; all
the

the bread and barley of the place had been gathered together by the governor, and distributed as long as it lasted to those who manned the walls, four ounces in the morning and two at night: as for the rest of the people, they fed (those who could get it) on the flesh of dead horses, and other animals, and the hides of beef sodden; bread they made of the wood of palms dried and ground, and to their children they gave vine-leaves fried in oil. In this dreadful extremity, the chief men of the city assembled together, and went to Hamete Zeli, conjuring him to have compassion on their situation, and to deliver up the town to the enemy, rather than see those, whom the sword had spared, perish with hunger.

*They desire
to surrender.*

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MALAGA.

Speech of the
Alfaqui to the
Arrajaez.

“ Do not thou, said their leader
 “ Abraham Alhariz, the Alfaqui, be
 “ harder-hearted than our enemies;
 “ the cry of our wives and children
 “ is unupportable, and we have no
 “ bread to give them. Dost thou
 “ imagine our walls are stronger than
 “ those of Ronda, or our soldiers
 “ more valiant than those of Loxa?
 “ Behold the pride of Ronda is hum-
 “ bled, and the cavalry of Loxa could
 “ not resist the army of these princes
 “ who have so long besieged us!
 “ Dost thou still deceive thyself with
 “ the hopes of succours from Gra-
 “ nada? Granada, alas! has lost its
 “ strength, its glory is extinct, and
 “ all its valiant knights are no more.”

The Arrajaez, reflecting on the
 truth of what they said, and filled
 with

with compassion for the citizens perishing for want hourly before his eyes, gave them this answer, worthy to be recorded.

“ Open the gates ! let in our His Answer.
 “ enemies ! and see what mercy you
 “ can obtain from them ! As for me,
 “ none, I know, I am to expect ; I
 “ took charge of this place with ob-
 “ ligation to die or lose my liberty
 “ in its defence, that of my religion,
 “ and the honour of him who in-
 “ trusted it to me ! I have done my
 “ duty ; but, if I could have had my
 “ choice, I would have preferred, to
 “ a miserable captivity, a glorious
 “ death, defending this unhappy
 “ city.”

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Accordingly, the Alfaqui, with Amarben Amar, and fourteen others, the principals of each of the tribes of the city, were deputed with the following letter to the Spanish camp :

Letter of the
Inhabitants to
the King and
Queen.

“ Glory be to the all-powerful God!
“ To our lords and masters the king
“ and queen, greatest of all kings
“ and princes : God magnify them!

“ We your servants and slaves,
“ the citizens, great and small of this
“ miserable city, recommend them-
“ selves to your grandeur, and kiss
“ the earth under your feet, begging
“ you will remedy them in their
“ great affliction, and not despise the
“ submission of such a numerous
“ people, but extend your royal
“ clemency towards them, as your
“ noble

“ noble progenitors, great and mighty
“ kings, have given you an example. Book IV.

“ You cannot be ignorant (God
“ exalt your power!) how Cordova
“ was besieged a long time; and,
“ when half the city was taken, the
“ Moors defended themselves in the
“ other part, till their bread and
“ water were consumed, and they in
“ greater distress than we are; but
“ they intreated the great king, your
“ ancestor, and he pardoned them,
“ and heard their words, and gave
“ them all that they had; he took
“ nothing from them, gaining im-
“ mortal fame.

“ Likewise the valiant infant Fer-
“ dinand besieged the city of An-
“ tiquera two months and a half,

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“ and took the town ; but the castle
“ held out seven days, when their
“ water failed them ; they then threw
“ themselves at his mercy, and he
“ received them favourably ; for
“ which his memory is blessed to the
“ day of judgment : and since the
“ fame of your virtue, honour, and
“ piety, is exalted above all the kings
“ and princes, your predecessors, do
“ not turn away your face from us,
“ who rest entirely on your favour,
“ and put ourselves under your pro-
“ tection ; so do to us as your mag-
“ nificent forefathers, that we may
“ recount your praise and fame all
“ over the earth,”

The King's

This affecting petition being trans-
lated from the Arabick into Spanish,
and read in council, the king gave
for

for answer, "That it was now too Book IV.
 " late to sue for favour or grace; and,
 " since hunger and not good-will
 " forced them to submit, they must
 " undergoe the laws of the con-
 " queror, and such as he should mark
 " out should be put to death, and
 " the rest sold for slaves."

This hard sentence so unworthy a <sup>Despair of the
Citizens.</sup> Christian prince, and so incompatible
 with the merciful spirit of that gospel
 whose cause Ferdinand pretended to
 be fighting, exasperated the miserable
 inhabitants to such a degree, that in
 their first fury they determined to
 hang the 500 Christian slaves in their
 power, on the battlements of the Al-
 casaba, as a spectacle to the Spaniards,
 to whom they threatened to march
 out and sell their lives dearly, with
 arms

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arms on their backs, that they might purchase their victory with blood, and the memory of this siege be noted in all ages while the world endured.

Affliction
Scene of de-
livering up the
City.

The old men, Alfaquis, and Ali Dordux, by their interest and reason, having at length persuaded them to submit to their fate, they were all conducted, by the king's order, into the corals of the Alcaſaba, the men separated from their wives and children in the lower court; as for Hamete Zeli, whose only crime was the having made ſo gallant a defence, he was loaded with irons, and thrown into a dungeon, where he was never more heard of.

No tongue can deſcribe the deſolation of the women and children on
this

this fatal and eternal separation from Book IV.
 all that was dear to them; as they
 marched through the streets, and
 quitted their houses, which they were
 never more to enter, they wrung their
 hands, and, lifting their eyes to
 heaven, exclaimed,

“ Ill-fated Malaga! behold how Lamentation
of the Women.
 “ thy sons abandon thee! What will
 “ become of thy ancients and ma-
 “ trons? And how will thy tender
 “ maidens, delicately educated, be
 “ able to endure hard slavery? Can
 “ the Christians tear the infants from
 “ the breasts of their mothers, and
 “ their wives from the arms of their
 “ husbands, without shedding tears?
 “ The beauty of thy towers, the
 “ strength of thy castles, the height
 “ of thy walls, could not defend thine
 “ inha-

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MALAGA.

“ inhabitants; the earth, which fed
“ and nourished them to this day,
“ will not be suffered to cover them
“ in death, because they have
“ incurred the anger of their
“ Creator [*b*]!”

Malaga sur-
renders the
18th of Au-
gust 1497.

Malaga opened its gates to the Christians, after a siege of three months and three days, on Saturday the 18th of August 1487, having been in possession of the Mahometans 772 years; of 30,000 Moorish inhabitants existing at the beginning of the siege, above half had perished by the sword or famine; part of the rest were sold to redeem Christian slaves in Africa; part given to the chiefs and captains of the army, and distri-

[*b*] This is translated literally from Nebiixa, who was present at this affecting fight.

buted

buted all over Spain; the king sent Book IV.
 an hundred of the Gomeles as a
 present to the Pope; and Donna Isabel
 fifty young virgins to the queen of
 Naples, and thirty to the court of
 Portugal; so that this unfortunate
 people were dispersed all over the
 earth. A destruction more compleat
 no nation ever experienced.

From this universal calamity was ^{Some Account}
 excepted Ali Dordlux, who introduced ^{of Ali Dord-}
 the royal standard and Christians into ^{lux.}
 the town, and his son attacked, sword
 in hand, Hamete Zeli, and forced the
 Alcaſaba, where that unfortunate ge-
 neral wanted ſtill to defend himſelf;
 for which action Ferdinand V. gave
 liberty to him and eight families, his
 relations, and all their goods and poſ-
 ſeſſions.

To

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MALAGA.

To Ali Dordux in particular were assigned, by order of the king, 24 houses, with four shops and a bake-house, together with the adjoining mosque for himself, family, and relations; they were situated in the Calle Del Horno, from the New Gate to the Flesh-Market, in the Barrio de la Moreria, or Quarter of the Moors, of which he was reckoned the head; they likewise gave a house to Ali El Fadala, another to Comen Aben Homar, and one to the Alcalde of Comares, all relations of Dordux, who had moreover allotted to him a meadow where he used to keep his cattle, called Diara Nakhale, or the Field of Bees, and a parcel of arable land on the right side of the Agua-Medina, under the mountains, together with lands,

vineyards, and olive-yards, in the BOOK IV.
neighbourhood of Churiana.

In 1490, the king offered Dordux seven schedules in blanc, for him to fill up with such privileges as he thought proper, if he would be persuaded to turn Christian; which he constantly refused, begging for leave to go and end his days in Fez, where he had sent his riches before him: but Ferdinand V. fearing he might be tempted to return with troops to trouble the kingdom, would not consent to his demand; but, well knowing the respect the Moors of the country bore him, and the service he might render to the state by keeping them in constant submission, he created His Privileges. him Justicia Major of the Bishoprick of Malaga, by a royal cedula, dated the

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the 15th of February 1490; he gave him power to name Alguaziles over all the Moorish villages, and to enable him to send for his effects and money back from Barbary, on the 20th of May 1492 he granted him a Carta de Privilegio, that he might traffick by sea to all parts of Spain, and his ships go to Africa, without let or molestation of his fleets, whom he ordered to succour and assist them.

The King's
Letter to him.

Ali Dordux was so considered by the Catholic king, that there is extant a letter, under his own hand [i], dated the 26th of April, 1496; in which he desires him to make use of his interest among the Moors, and persuade them to submit to a tribute

[i] The original letter was shewn to me in Malaga by the Canon Conde.

he wanted to lay on them. He died Book IV.
 in Antiquera about the year 1502. Dies in 1502.

His son Mahomad, Ali Dordux, His Son turns Christian, and takes the Name of Don, Juan de Malaga.
 and his wife, two years before, were converted to the Christian faith; and Mahomed at his baptism took the name of the Prince Don Juan, only son to Ferdinand and Isabel, who probably was his sponsor; thenceforward he styled himself Don Juan de Malaga, and took for arms, as descendant of the kings of Granada, five pomgranates, and the city of Malaga quartered, with the arms of Arragon and Leon, surmounted with a crown. His Arms

His motto was thus,

Malaga mui noble y leal,
A sus reyes siempre ha fido,
Los, que son de su appellido,
Es su origen fangre real,
Y de folar conocido.

IN ENGLISH.

Malaga noble and loyal
To its kings has ever stood.
Those that bear its name
Are born of royal blood,
High in birth and fame.

This noble gentleman lived many years in Malaga, always faithful to the crown of Castille, and had his mansion in the Plaçuela, or little square of his name. In 1501, on the general

general insurrection of his countrymen, in the Sierra Bermeja, he went up, by order of the king, into the mountains of Ronda, where he pacified the Moors, and persuaded them to lay down their arms.

Returning to the siege of Malaga, Sequel of the
Siege of Ma-
laga. after the city had been cleansed of the multitude of dead bodies that infected the streets at the time of its surrender, the king and queen went in procession to the head mosque of the town, which had been purified and consecrated by Don Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza, the cardinal of Spain, and returned God thanks for the victory obtained over the enemies to the name of Christ.

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Ferdinand V.
and Isabel re-
establish its
ancient Bi-
shoprick.

These princes re-established the an-
cient bishoprick of Malaga, settled its
revenues, and the jurisdiction of the
city over Ronda, Velez, Cartama,
Coyn, and other towns to the East
and West of Malaga. Commissaries
were appointed to distribute lands and
houses to the multitude of Christians
that flocked from all parts, induced
by the fruitfulness of its territory, and
the mildness of the climate.

The City re-
peopled by
Christians.

Since which time Malaga has en-
creased in wealth, buildings, and
number of inhabitants, who, reviving
its ancient trade of wine and fruits,
once more set themselves to cultivate
and propagate the generous grape.

Review of the
ancient trade
of Malaga.

The Genoese were its first princi-
pal merchants, but, in process of
time,

time, English, Fleming, German and Dutch factors, came to settle and establish a correspondence with their several nations. The excellency of the wine of Malaga soon began to be known and esteemed in Europe, and ships from all parts to frequent its port. The founders and first traders to this city, were the honourable and princely Phœnicians; and it may be truly said, that the present merchants of the different factories not only keep up the remembrance of the Tyrian magnificence, but even exceed them in the richness of their dress, state of their houses, their villas of the vale, and costly retreats in the mountains.

Its fine bay, and lucrative trade to all parts of the North, for some centuries past, have rendered Malaga a

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rich and populous town, second to none in Spain, except Cadiz. The Spanish monarchs, attentive to its consequence, and the large revenue they draw from its custom-house, have constantly preserved it from the insults of an enemy by a strong garrison, and adorned it with a stately mole, and one of the finest cathedrals in Europe.

CHAPTER III.

Book IV.

IN the year 1487, when Malaga <sup>Present Aspect
of Malaga.</sup> was taken from the Moors, its circumference was much the same as at present: the ancient walls have been repaired by Charles V. and always kept up, on account of the duties of millones the king receives for all provisions that enter the gates; indeed the present aspect of Malaga is entirely Moorish; whether you behold it from the sea, the vale, or the mountains, you on every side see it surrounded by Arabian fortifications, and crowned with the noble castles of Gibralfaro and the Alcazaba: the works and buildings of that nation

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will therefore first offer themselves to our view*; and an investigation of the monuments they have left behind them of their power and magnificence, cannot fail to afford us many particulars of the arts, policy, and ingenuity of a people, that, from an habitation of almost 800 years, had a fair claim to a country, which they had conquered, sword in hand, in less than two summers, from the barbarous Gothic subverters of the Roman empire [1],

[1] The Andalucian Moors so greatly regretted their being driven out of Spain, that those among them, who afterwards settled on all the opposite coast of Barbary, carried with them, and transmitted to their descendants, the titles, deeds, and charters of the estates they possess in this country, who carefully preserve them with a vain hope, that the emperor of Morocco will one day pave the way for their return.

At

At the time of its conquest, Ma-
 laga had four castles: Gibralfaro on
 the top of the hill, to the East of the
 town, still standing; and below it, on
 a rising ground, the Alcaſaba, or pa-
 lace of the governor; the third fortreſs
 was called Las Attarazanas; the fourth
 caſtle, which Antonio Nebrija named
 Caſtel de los Genoefes, is no more.

Book IV.

The four
Caſtles of Ma-
laga.

The walls of the town reached
 from the Alcaſaba to the Attarazanas,
 in a ſtreight line, near a mile in
 length, having the water waſhing
 them, and two towers projecting into
 the ſea, to defend the paſſage under
 them; one at the South-Eaſt end of
 the Alcaſaba, and the other advancing
 like a ſpur (as Nebrija terms it) from
 the towers of the Attarazanas; thence
 the walls run up the Carreteria North-
 wards,

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wards, taking a sweep till they rejoin the North part of the Alcaſaba.

The Gates of
the Town.

In this circuit they had ſeveral gates; the principal were la Puerta de Granada (now blocked up) towards the mountains; La Puerta de Antiquera, and El Poſtigo de Aranze, facing the plain; and fronting the ſea La Puerta del Mar, called by the Moors Bab-Eltee, La Puerta Eſparteria, and ſeveral others, beſides ſmall ports and gates from the caſtles, both facing the water and the mountains.

Among which^{***} gates is the moſt noted one of the arſenal of the Alcaſaba, wherein is a low iron plated door, that the vulgar, by tradition from father to ſon, conſtantly calls La Puerta de la Caba[k]; affirming it

[k] This door may be ſeen in my View of the Mole of Malaga.

to

to be the same through which Flo^{rinda}, the daughter of the Count Don Julian, past to embark for Africa, and seek the reparation of her deflowered virginity in the destruction of her country; which tale is repeated both by Rafis, the archbishop Don Rodrigo, Florian O Campo, Morales, and even Garibay and Mariana. True it is, the Caba did embark at Malaga, and equally probable from this very spot, this fortress then existing; but the present arch, to which this celebrated gate is fixed, was, most undoubtedly, the fabrick of the Moors five hundred years after. The true name of this gate, according to Aldarette and Morejon, in his History of Malaga, is, Del Alcaba, or Puerta de la Cuesta, being placed at the bottom of the hill.

Book IV.

La Puerta de la Caba:

Its true Etymology.

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Marmol again gives it another derivation, The Gate of the Slaughter, as the Moors there made a terrible one of the Goths when they took it.

Suburbs of
the Victoria
and Los Capuchinos.

Of the suburbs, that of the Victoria and the Barrio de los Capuchinos were then walled in and strongly fortified; the remains of their walls are still to be traced,

Del Purchel.

De la Trinidad.

The Barrio del Purchel, and that of the Trinity, being both on the further side of the Agua Medina, and of too great extent to be defended, was abandoned and demolished by the Moors, when they found the Spaniards approach to besiege them. These had a communication ~~with~~ the city, by means of a stone bridge, defended by two towers, which

which we had occasion to mention Book IV.
 during the siege. This bridge, ac- The Bridge.
 cording to the testimony of the author
 of La Poblacion General de Espana,
 was a most ancient structure, built
 by the Phœnicians, and still standing
 in 1661, when a storm of rain, on
 the 22d day of September, carried
 it away, together with its towers, into
 the sea, into which were forced, by the
 same violence, the walls and materials
 of 1600 houses, and above 2000
 souls drowned. A new bridge has
 been since rebuilt. In those two
 suburbs reside at present sea-faring
 people, and towards The Trinity
 those that work in the fields and
 gardens that surround both.

The Moorish castle of Gibralfaro Gibralfaro.
 was deemed by the Spaniards, at the
 time

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time of the siege, an impregnable fortress, and is at this day one of the most perfect models of the kind existing. It is surrounded by a double wall, from the outermost of which project towers, with double gates towards the mountain and the city, placed at such distance from the gates of the inner wall, that, although the enemy could take possession of the former, they would be annoyed and crushed from the top of the walls as they marched to the attack of the other.

It occupies all the summit of the hill, in circuit about three furlongs, and undoubtedly, in all its parts, is a work of the Moors, and not, as Padre Roa will have it, of the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, or Romans;

Romans; who, notwithstanding, from its situation, it may well be presumed, had a fortification here as well as in the Alcafabá below. This may be conjectured from its name, composed evidently of Gibel, in Arabic a Mountain, and *Φαρος* in Greek, a Signal or Watch-tower. The Moors found on it a Watch-tower, called then by its Greek name Pharos, and thence naturally named the hill, The Mountain with a Pharos.

The situation of this hill, and the great command of prospect Eastward, over the Mediterranean, towards the mother city of Tyre, whence the Phœnician merchants of Malaga, it is natural, should look for their ships and merchandizes, is reason sufficient to conclude, that they had a fortress and
look-

MALAGA.**Antient Bas-
Relief.**

look-out on this spot. Again, on the key-stone of the arch of the principal gate is carved a head in bas-relief, with moldings above and below it; this stone suiting the place, though longer than any other in the arch, was probably made use of by the Moorish architect without regarding the sculpture, which is against their law, and of course would be preposterous to impute it to them. This is the sole monument of Roman antiquity I could perceive in this castle.

Mosaic.

The dome of the Donjon, or first tower you enter, is finely ornamented with a Mosaic. I took a drawing of it, which shall be engraved. The damp has much injured the colours, that are blue, green, and white.

The

The next object worth our attention is a square mosque, whose doors are covered with plates of brass. On the walls are various works of stucco, and several passages of the alcoran, written after the manner of the Moors.

The Catholic kings converted this mosque into a Christian church, which was dedicated to St. Louis the bishop, as the annual festival of this saint is celebrated in Spain on the nineteenth of August, the day on which this city was delivered up to the Christians. This chapel has been long since shut up, and the towers of the castle filled with gun-powder.

The greatest curiosity of Gibraltar is a large well of fine spring-water, that descends 300 yards into the bowels of the mountain. The water is

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exceedingly light and well-flavoured; I both tasted and weighed it, being amazed that a mountain, washed by the briny waves, should be pregnant with such excellent springs, of which another, by the means of conduits in the time of the Moors, supplied all the Barrio of the Victory; their vigigia I traced on the North-side of the hill.

Eph.

There is a second smaller well in one of the towers, and two very fine algibes, or baths; one at the mosque, and the other in the open court, not far from the great well; this latter is within four feet of the surface of the hill, built of stone, and arched to preserve the water fresh, measuring thirty feet long and ten wide, a beautiful and
admirable

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

admirable work; the arches are lofty and entire, and respire a coolness that invites one to bathe. Book IV.

The name of the second castle, in Arabic, was القصر; in Spanish, Alcazar, thence corrupted Alcafabá, signifying a castle and royal residence. It accordingly served as a fortress that commanded the town, a palace for its arrahaez, and an arsenal for his gallies. Its situation is on a rising hill, with a gradual descent each way, except to the East, where it joins the superior mountain of Gibralfaro, with which it communicates by a double wall 900 feet long. On considering the direction of these walls, almost perpendicular up the hill, which is exceedingly steep, and that they are built near five feet thick, fortified

Castle of the Alcafabá.

Its Wall of Communication.

MALAGA. with towers, battlements, and stone-steps on the inner side, for the convenience and protection of those who manned them; one cannot help being struck with such a bold and stupendous undertaking, which rendered these two castles impregnable before the use of fire-arms; and even though Ferdinand V. had a park of artillery mounted against them, during the whole siege, he at last reduced the city only by famine.

The Alcaſaba was fortified in a moſt extraordinary manner, with three walls towards the ſea, and two facing the town. Antonio de Nebrixa counted, in the circumference of this caſtle, 110 large towers, beſides a great number of turrets, the largeſt of which are thoſe which ſurround the

the

the arsenal for the gallies, that is in the West angle of the castle, close to the sea, and so low, that the water flowed in and formed a basin 'capacious enough to contain 20 gallies. The walls round it were eighty feet high; and the three arches, for the reception of the barks, sixty feet by thirty wide, and twelve feet thick: each of these arches had its gates, the grooves of whose hinges are still to be seen, though they have long since been carried away, the arches walled up, and the sea repelled by the mole.

The ground of this basin is now turned into a garden, and, what is most surprizing, has in it a well of good water. This garden, lying low, warm, and well-sheltered from the Northerly winds, grows plantains and

MALAGA — bananas as good and sweet-flavoured as any I ever ate in the Madeiras.

The principal gate of the Alcaſaba faced the town, whoſe doors, plated with maſſy iron, are ſtill ſtanding. You enter it under a tower, round which you ſtill ſee the ſtone-ſeat^{he} whereon the Moorish guards reposed. This tower has a ſecond gate, which when you have paſt, you turn to the left by a narrow way, defended in the middle by another gate; you then meet a tower like the firſt with double gates, and, turning to the right, go under a long covered way, which brings you to a ſixth gate, fronting another that leads to the arſenal and lower walls; leaving which on the right, you continue aſcending the hill between the ſecond and third wall, till you paſs a ſeventh arch.

arch; and an hundred paces further, you come to what the Moors esteemed their chief gate [1]. This gate the Moors called The Gate of Judgement, as under it, after a most ancient custom in the East, the Arrajaez, or his Cadi, sat and administered justice. Over it is the representation of a key carved, the ancient symbol of the Mahometans; and above the key two bricks, with an Arabic inscription, enamelled blue, each of them containing seven lines, but so effaced by the inclemency of the weather, as to be absolutely unintelligible.

This tower, which is fortified with double gates, leads to a second court; opposite to it is a very large and lofty tower flanked, and whose gates open to the summit of the hill, which is

[1] Of which a drawing shall be published.

MALAGA.

flat, and forms an oblong square, therein was La Torre del Homenage, and the governor's palace.

By this description, you will find, we have passed five towers and eleven gates before we enter the center of the castle. I have been the more explicit, in order to give the ingenious reader an idea of the Moorish manner of fortification. The use of fire-arms has entirely changed the whole theory of the art of defence; but still it is curious and pleasing, to see the pains and care the Arabians took in fortifying their castle, and to contemplate the monuments of a nation that is now no more.

Moorish
Architecture
described.

These gates the architects distinguish by the style of Moors, of a far different construction from either the Roman or Gothic, and which indisputably

putably denotes a Moorish building. BOOK IV.

Their arches were circular, and descending below their medium, or semi-circle caused their plinths or imposts to advance beyond their due proportion. The key-stone was always of marble or stone, and the arch faced either with stone or brick; but the imposts ever of a fine veined marble, of a different colour from the rest of the building, so as to mark and be distinguished at a distance; this, which the Romans would have esteemed a defect, was, to the Moors, a beauty, and every gate to this fortress has plinths of a different colour, some red, others green, yellow-veined with white or blue; the arch was generally crowned by a sort of square entablature, projecting a little from the walls, and descending on each side as low as the impost.

The

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Moorish Gates.

The Moors studying variety more than any thing in their buildings, it is difficult to find two gates ornamented alike, or after any one fixed rule or design; thus, for instance, the first and second gates of the two castles, the gates of the street of Granada, and the famous one of the Attararayas, are all entirely different; nay, the ornaments of the three arches of the arsenal, though close to each other, and of the same height, have not the least resemblance.

Variety of their
Ornaments.

Stucco Work.

The Arabs had three ways of beautifying the gates and towers they intended to ornament; the first was by a very curious Mosaic in stucco, of the incomparable and ever-during Yeso of this country. The walls of most of the apartments of the Al-hambra

hambra at Granada are done thus Book IV.
 with a filligrane work, exceedingly
 fine, light, and hardy; and in the
 remains of those of the Alcafabá is to
 be seen the same.

The second was a kind of square ^{Brick Work.}
 or diamond, raised on the walls by
 two bricks, advanced edgeways about
 three inches from the superficies, as
 in the gate of the arsenal [*m*], and the
 tower of the church of San Jago.

The third was by bricks, enamelled ^{Enamels.}
 ii) different colours on their surfaces,
 moulded in the form and shape re-
 quired. It is amazing how fresh the
 few of them, that have not been
 forced out of their places by violence,
 have preserved their colours and polish

[*m*] Which shall be engraved.

to

MALAGA.

to this day; and, when entire and uninterrupted, this kind of Mosaic must have had a beautiful and pleasing effect.

Mosaics.

The Moors were not ignorant of the way of working Mosaics in the curious manner with marbles, an art that had lain forgotten from the time of the decay of Rome; an inimitable specimen of which we have in the cathedral of Cordova, originally a Moorish mosque, wherein is a chapel, the walls of which are entirely covered with a noble Mosaic, and if it not a piece bigger than a finger-nail.

The Moors used likewise to enamel on bricks sentences of the alcoran, for the ornament and sanctification of their mosques and palaces; the letters

letters are generally blue, and the ground white; I picked up two bricks, thus enamelled, thrown away among rubbish, in the fields of the Capuchins.

The key over the gate of the Alca-
faba is the grand hieroglyphic of the
Andalusian Moors. You see it on
every castle, fortress, or royal building
of that nation, all over the kingdom.

Key over the
Gate of the
Alcafabá ex-
plained.

Its signification is mysterious, and alludes to a passage in the alcoran, wherein Mahomet boasts, "That God gave him power over the heaven above and the fire beneath, and a key, with the power of a porter, that he may confide it to those whom he may hereafter chuse."

The

MALAGA.

Governor's
Quarter.

The sovereign authority, royal birth, and great riches of Farachen, the Arrahaez of Malaga, who built these fortresses in the year 1279, would flatter one with the expectation of seeing some splendid apartments in the quarter where he resided; but, alas! it has had the misfortune to be the worst treated of any part of the castle. It is totally in ruins; no shape or form of a court is now to be distinguished, the whole being filled with heaps of rubbish, grown by time into hills as hard as the rocks they lie on, among which appear here and there pillars and blocks of marble. I could only trace four or five rooms, the roofs of which and the upper parts of the walls have been long destroyed. Of one, that seems to have been a large saloon, remains a carved door-

case, part of a wall stuccoed with Mo-
saics, a fine marble pillar, and the
nich (inlaid with enamelled tiles)
wherein the Moors, when they 'en-
tered the apartment of their king,
were obliged to deposit their slippers,
as they ever approached the presence
barefoot. These niches in the Al-
hambra of Granada are inlaid with
gold. By the abovementioned falcon
is standing a door-case, leading to an
inner apartment, which is raised on
an arch peculiar to the Arabs [n],
and supported by two delicate white
marble pillars.

In the square, behind the gover-
nor's quarter, is a large cave, paved
and arched, with a respirail of a small
stair-case to descend it. Some people

[n] I have engraved it.

pretend

^{*} MALAGA.

Mafmorra.

pretend it was a mafmorra or prison to confine the captive Christians; but I should rather judge it to have been a magazine for their gunpowder or provisions, especially their corn.

Bath.

In this Coral, near to La Torre del Omenage, are the remains of a bath, of an oblong square of thirty yards, which was well supplied with water from one of the springs of the Gibralfaro. The sides of the Algibc are still red with a vermillion the Moors made use of, and which never lost its colour.

It is found in large quantities in Spain, together with the quicksilver. The Romans highly prized it, as we learn from Pliny [o], who mentions

[o] Lib. xxxiii.

the

the mines of this mineral at Sifapona, Book IV.
 in the environs of Ronda, and describes the whole process of painting a wall with vermilion, and varnishing it so as to render the colour permanent, and give the surface of the building all the polish and smoothness of marble; the Moors we here see were well acquainted with this art.

Behind La Torre del Omenage is a ^{Well.}
 very deep well of exceedingly good water; and, from an angle of this square, descended into the town a subterranean passage, built entirely of masonry, and consisting of two strong walls arched over, which seem to have had a communication with the large mosque, now the church of San Jago, near the gate of Granada.

MALAGA.

Corals of the
Alcazaba.

The corals or spaces between the lower walls, occupying all the South aspect of the castle, may contain about five acres of ground, and the upper coral, that runs quite round the fortress, as much more; both which, for centuries, have been constantly sown with corn.

It was in these corals that the unfortunate inhabitants of the city, after having suffered all imaginable evils during the siege, from the three capital enemies of human nature, sword, pestilence, and famine, and submitting themselves to a merciless conqueror, were driven, by order of Ferdinand V. like herds of cattle, and sold for slaves, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition [p].

[p] The price set on each Moor was 36 ducats; the Jews were forced to ransom themselves for 27,000 ducats.

The

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

32

The Attarazanas, in Arabic Al ^{Book 19} Darzana, The House of Victory; ^{The Attarazanas:} was a large and spacious building, in which the Moors not only fabricated their arms and military stores, but baked their biscuit, and kept magazines of every sort for their navy; at present it serves as a commodious barrack for a regiment of soldiers. The principal gate is entirely of free-stone, and ornamented on each side with the arms of the Moorish kings. Its architecture may be perceived in my ^{Arms of the Moorish kings.} View of Malaga from the Mole-head; and the arms may be seen in the annexed plate;

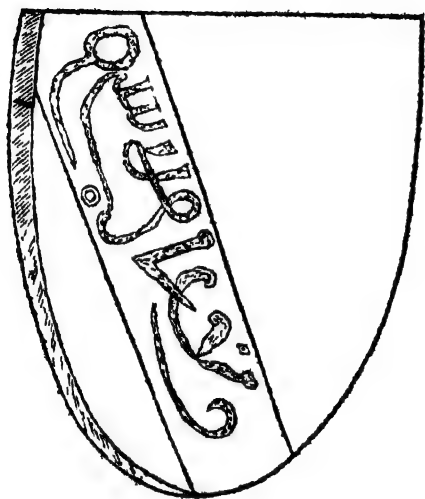
Which reads,

Va la Ghalib ila Allah.

In English,

And no Conqueror but God.

I brought with me from Granada a file enamelled with these arms. It is of a bright blue colour; the field of the escutcheon gold, as are the letters; and the ground of the band, white; it was taken from one of the saloons of the Alhambra.



The fourth castle, mentioned by BOOK IV
 Antonio de Nebrixa to be, El Castell de los Genoveses. standing
 at the time of the siege, and called El
 Castillo de los Genoveses, it is difficult
 to determine where it stood. The
 only mention he makes of it is, that
 it was towards the plain, and fortified
 with six strong towers.

“ En esta otra parte de lo Llano de
 “ la Ciudad, esta una Fortalesa con seis
 “ Torres Grueffas y mui Altas, que
 “ se dicen Castil de Genoveses.”

From its name, we may conclude,
 it was near the sea; the Genoese in
 that age, and long after, carrying on
 all the trade of the Mediterranean. I
 fancy it was on the spot, where now
 stands the monastery of the Carme-
 lites, on the West-side of the Agua
 Medina, close to the sea. I have seen

MALAGA.

an old picture of Malaga [q], drawn before the convent was erected, wherein the tower appears perfect; and on the foundations before it, a modern battery, erected for artillery, the water at that time still washing the walls, though now three hundred yards removed. It was then called La Torre de Ronseca. The indisputable antiquity of this tower is proved by the twenty-second stone of Malaga.

Convent of
The Trinity.

Higher up the country, half a mile, the suburb of The Trinity is bounded by a convent of that or-

[q] This picture was brought over by my late honoured relation Sir Charles Peers, who resided many years in Malaga as a merchant, and left it in 1696. It was six feet high and twelve broad. He placed it on the noble stair-case of Bromley-house, which was burnt to the ground about five years ago, and with it perished this and many other valuable pictures.

der,

der, placed on a gentle hill, ^{under} Book IV.
 which plainly appear foundations of
 an ancient castle.

The cathedral of Malaga is built ^{Moorish}
 near upon the scite of the principal ^{Mosques in}
 Moorish mosque, of which we have ^{Malaga.}
 no account, save from Pedro Morejon,
 who says, it was one of the finest in
 Spain. This mosque served for a
 town-house till the year 1493,

The parish-church of San Jago,
 the second temple in Malaga for
 beauty and stateliness, was a Moorish
 mosque, that has preserved its walls
 and form entire. The tower is cu-
 rious, and in the true Moorish stile.
 The principal door-case is likewise
 Moorish; it is built of brick, with
 light pillars of the same, reaching
 half-way down the portal, under
 which were two delicate marble co-
 lumns;

SELAGA.

lunns; about it was a Mosaic of blue, green, black, yellow, red, and white marbles, forming stars and intricate squares, all as fresh and compact as when first finished, though we may reasonably suppose it to have been built six hundred years, when the Mahometan empire in Spain was in its greatest prosperity.

Close to the flesh-market was a mosque, erected by the grand-father of Ali Dordux, over whose portal was the following inscription:

Inscription
over it.

" Ali Aben Leil Abulfat Dordux built this mosque, and though the edifice be small, he dedicated it to the Great God, and offered himself for its humble porter."

This mosque was assigned to Ali Dordux, for the Use of his family, at the conquest.

We

We have also the tradition of a mosque which stood where now the Conventico stands; and of another near the square on the ground of the Jesuits College.

Book IV.

Account of
several other
Mosques.

Without the walls were several Moorish chapels of devotion and sanctuaries; one very famous in La Cruz de la Lagunilla, built by Cidi Buzadras, a Moorish hermit. The little mosque of Cidi Abdalla, was at La Cruz del Humilladero in the vale; but the most venerated and respected building in Malaga, was in the tower of the Atabal, so called because on holydays the Moors used to assemble there with music and drums. It was consecrated to Lala Arbeja, who was buried in it. She was a great saint among that deluded nation; a recluse by profession,

I a virgin,

MALAGA.

a virgin, and famous for abstinence and a mortified life; the Moors reported her to be a Xerifa, or princess, descendant of Mahomet.

Moorish College in Malaga:

Near the Bab Eltee was a very fine mosque and college, on the ground whereon now stands the custom-house. An inscription over the entrance was translated by Juan Robles, a captive at the time of the siege, who well understood the Arabic, and served as interpreter between Ferdinand V. and the Moors, at the time of delivering up the city.

Inscription over it.

" In the name of God Almighty and Merciful.

" This is the college of Ali Ahumad; they who enter into his chapel, shall hear its voice explained.

With the assistance of God I wrote this.

" The

"The praises of the All-powerful God be
 "upon Mulley Almanzor and upon his race;
 "and the benediction of God be upon the
 "Moorish nation."

By this inscription it appears, that the college was founded in the reign of Jacob Almanzor, who died in the year 722.

The Arabs, it is well known, succeeded to the Romans, not only in their martial and ambitious spirit, but in their taste for the arts and sciences; wherever they established themselves, there they erected colleges and seminaries of learning, for which their esteem and veneration is well expressed in an inscription, still existing at the town-house of Granada, which was erected on the site of a college built by Abialhageg Juseph, king

MALAGA. king of Granada, in the year of the
Hegira 750.

Inscription
over a Moorish
College at
Granada.

“ Thou that art so fortunate as to enter into
“ this house, destined for the habitation of the
“ sciences, and the benefit of future ages,
“ remark, that its foundations are laid in Justice
“ and Piety, by those who built it for the glory
“ of God.

“ If thou beest desirous to apply thyself to
“ study, and to fly from the shades of ignorance,
“ in thy pursuit, thou wilt surely meet with the
“ beautiful tree of honour.

“ Learning is like a bright star to the great,
“ raises the humble to equal lustre.

“ If, when thine eyes are opened, thou re-
“ solvest to fly from evil, it will teach thee the
“ road to truth; which, if thou earnestly seekest,
“ thou wilt discover its brightness, like the rays
“ of a star through the dark clouds.

“ If thou wilt make a right use of thy know-
“ ledge, and benefit by it, thou must turn thy
“ face to good works, and cast off all evil incli-
“ nations: the road to learning is not for those
“ whose souls are loaded with depraved avarice.

“ Follow then my counsel, which thou wilt
“ reap the benefit of when thou art old, and
“ thou

"thou wilt be esteemed in thy youth, and Book IV.

"honours will seek thee.

"Cast thine eyes on the people, and thou wilt distinguish many among them, who before were of no account, and for their learning shine like stars with infinite splendor.

"The sciences enlighten the heart, and guide it to rectitude and truth: they are our sincerest friends and counsellors.

"Accept, O God! so good a work, instituted by Joseph, a star of the first magnitude, brilliant in the sciences and in the law."

After that of their law, the chief study of the Moors in Spain was medicine, geography, geometry, and astrology, and, above all, poetry.

When they made the conquest of Egypt, in the seventh century, they there found many Greek books of astronomy, which they translated; as they did the geography of Ptolemy, five hundred years before it was known

MALAGA.

known in the Western empire among us. In the library of All Souls College at Oxford is a version from the Arabic into Latin of Ptolemy, done by Geraldus Cremonensis.

Destruction of
their Authors
by the Arch-
bishop of To-
ledo.

Of their written authors in this kingdom, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, Don Francisco Ximenez y Cisneros, made a most lamentable destruction, when he burnt a million and twenty-five thousand volumes in the square of Granada; wherein, though most of them were alcorans, it is agreed, there were included numberless excellent books, whose loss is deservedly lamented.

Botany.

In the study and knowledge of botany the Arabs were most learned.

learned [r]. In the twelfth century, Book IV.
 flourished at Cordova two most emi- Physic
 nent physicians, Avicenna and Aben Philosophy.
 Zoar, whose excellent writings on Famous Ara-
 physic and philosophy have been bian Writers:
 preserved and translated into Latin. Avicenna
 About the same time lived Aben Aben Rouffa
 Rouffa, the commentator and inter-
 preter of Aristotle; he likewise wrote
 a book, De Substantia Orbis, De
 Sectis, De Theriaca, and a Treatise on
 Physic, much esteemed by the Spa-
 niards to this day; they generally
 stile him Averroes.

[r] In the year 956, Don Sancho et Gordo, king of Castille, being afflicted with a dropsy, and not able to find a single physician in his own dominions, that could administer him any relief, went to Cordova, where the Arabic physicians cured him by the application of certain herbs.

MALAGA.

Rafis;

In the same age, Abubenque Mahomad Rafis wrote his Chronicle of Spain, about the year of our Lord 976. He was chronologist of the Miramomolin of Morocco and king of Cordova Dalharab. This work, translated into Spanish, is in high esteem; quoted and referred to by every succeeding historian, and its authority respected. The original, in Arabic, was existing in the archives of the church of Toledo in 1239; but has been since lost. A few manuscript Portuguese and Spanish versions are in the cabinets of the curious in Spain, but are very rare; they were translated in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Don Francisco Barban shewed me one of the Portuguese manuscripts of Rafis; from which I copied the quotations vol. I. p. 279. and vol. II. p. 237.

Albucacim Tarif Abentarique wrote Book IV
 a Chronicle of the Conquest of Spain, Abulcacim
 which fell into the hands of Miguel
 de Luna, who was by birth a Moor,
 and interpreter of Philip II.; his trans-
 lation of it is in my library.

The Arabic idiom is judged, by all Poetry :
 who have studied it, to be most hap-
 pily adapted to poetry. With it, as
 statues and pictures were forbidden by
 their law, they adorned their public
 buildings, palaces, and gardens.
 Among the many beautiful epigrams
 inscribed in every corner of the royal
 castle of the Alhambra in Granada,
 I was peculiarly charmed with twenty-
 four heroic verses round the famous
 fountain of the lions, translated by
 Don Juan Velasquez de Echeverria,
 curate of the parish-church in that
 Z 2 palace,

MALACCA.

palace, and which, even in English, do not entirely lose their original beauty.

Specimen of
it.

“ O you that behold these lions fixed in their place, take notice, that the breath of life is only wanting to their perfection.

“ And thou, who inheritest this place with the kingdom, mayest thou ever enjoy it, surrounded with thy nobles, without trouble or contradiction.

“ God protect thee for thy work, and never permit thine enemy to be avenged of thee.

“ God forbid that this beautiful garden, lively image of thy virtues, may ever be rivalled by any other.

“ All praise be to thee, our king Mahomad, whose good qualities have paved the way to the accomplishment of thy wishes.

“ The fabric of this fountain is of pearl, in which the water shines inimitable and white as melted silver.

“ I look on the water, behold its basin, and try if its clearness will permit you to discern that the stream stops or flows.

“ Like

“ Like a love-sick youth, whose visage is
 “ clouded by sorrow and fear of spiteful envy,
 “ the water seems angry with the snow-white
 “ marble, and the stone jealous of the crystal
 “ stream.

“ In its copious current may be seen the
 “ liberal and generous hand of our king, whose
 “ strength is that of a lion incensed.”

Not less beautiful is another inscription, which formerly existed on the walls of a small royal summer-house, belonging to another garden in the Alhambra, and built by Abialhageg Joseph.

“ Thou, O Joseph, hast enabled me, and rendered me worthy of praise, and with thy clemency and thy goodness hast favoured me; thou, who art esteemed of all men for thy triumphs and glory, which from day to day are increasing.

“ Time itself obeys and owns thee for its superior, and every one rejoices in thy prosperity; and I, above all, rejoice in the works of thy hands, fit emblems of thy greatness and splendor.

MALAGA. " In my fountain is a water of exquisite flavour, which springs up on high with beautiful harmony, and falls down in humiliation to thee.
 " It's tremulous motion shews respect but not feign; for why should I wish to fly from Joseph, my king, my defender, and support? he that may be truly stiled, Lord of the created and perfect!"

Romance of
the Moors.

In the little Spanish book of *Las Guerras Civiles de Granada* (which several modern learned Spaniards, and especially Don Juan de Echeverria of Granada, who is well versed in the Arabic idiom, has judged to be a literal translation from a Moorish [s] work) are various elegant romances, as the Spaniards call a particular species of poem, both historical and others. The Moors introduced their use with them from Arabia and the East, where they are still in vogue. The celebrated history of the sophys of Persia is one

[s] The name of the Arabic author was *Aben Hamza*, native of Granada.

continued

continued poem of sixty-six thousand verses [t]; to likewise the poets of Granada composed romances on the principal battles and events of their time, which were sung and handed down from father to son: of such compositions that nation was particularly fond.

The Spaniards learned of the Moors ^{from the Moors} to record their successes and victories ^{Spaniards} by romances; as during six centuries ^{learned them.} Spain was under a military barbarism, these romances are the best and almost the only chronicles they had; and those, who after attempted to write the history of this country, were forced to have recourse to them, and depend upon their authorities, of which we have repeated instances in Morales.

[t] Voyages de Chardin, vol. II. I have seen a beautiful manuscript copy of this work in the library of a friend in London.

Z + . M A

MALAGA

Most of these old romances are lost; though some few remain, which the blind men (like Homer of old) continue to sing in the streets of all the towns of Spain.

The above-mentioned book, besides the romances of the Sierra Bermeja, which I have already mentioned, comprehends the bloody battle of Los Alporchones, which the Moors lost about the year of Christ 1450; the battle of Jaen, in the time of Audelbi, in the year 1480; and the romance of the loss of Alhama by the father of the same prince; which was written in so melancholy a strain, that, a general discontent seizing the minds of the people against their king Albohacen, he was obliged to forbid its being sung, by proclamation, and under the severest penalties.

From

From among many other romances Book IV.

of the most famous feasts and tournaments of the Moors, I have selected one, the original of which must have been very ancient, as it relates the catastrophe of a Moorish knight in the court of one of the kings of Toledo, which city was re-conquered by the Christians in the year 1085. In my translation of it, my only care has been to preserve the literal sense and spirit of the Spanish version.

ROMANCE.

I.

Ocho à ocho, diez à diez
 Samazinos y Aljates,
 Juegan canas en Foleto
 Contra Adalises, y Azuques.

II.

Publicò fiestas el Rey
 Por las ya juradas pazes,
 De Zayde rey de B lchite,
 Y del Granadino Atarte.

Spanish Trans-
 lation of a
 Moorish Ro-
 mance

III.

III.

Otros dicen que estas fiestas
 Sirvieron al rey de arhaques,
 Y que Zelindaxa ordena
 Sus fiestas y sus pesares.

IV.

Entraron los Sarracinos
 En cavallos alazares,
 De mirrado y de verde
 Marlotas y capellares.

V.

En las adalgas tiraron
 Por empreñas sus alfileres,
 Hechos arcos de cupido
 Y por letra, "fuego y finis."

VI.

Iguales en los pareos
 Los figuen los Alharicos,
 Con encarnadas libricas
 Llenas de blancos follages.

VII.

Llevar por divisa un cielo
 Sobre los ombros de Atlante,
 Y un mote que así decia;
 "Te drelq hasta que me canse."

VIII.

VIII.

Los Adalifes figuieron
Mui costosos y galanes,
De encarnado y amarillo,
Y por mangas almayzales.

IX.

Era fe divisa un nudo
Que le definec un Salvaje,
Y va mote sobre el baston
En que dice " Fuerças valen."

X.

Los ocho Azarques figuieron
Mas que todos arrogantes
De azul, morado y pagiso,
Y unas hermosas plumages.

XI.

Bacaron edargas verdes
Y un Cielo azul, en que se asen
Dos manos, y el mote dize
" En lo verde todo cabe."

XII.

No pudo sufrir el rey
Que à los ojos le mostrassen,
Burladas sus diligencias,
Y su pensamiento en balde.

XIII.

MALAGA.

XIII.

Y mirando à la quadrilla
Le dixo à Selim su Alcayde
Aquel Sol yo lo pondré
Pues contra mis ojos fale.

XIV.

Azarque tira bohordos
Que se pierden por el ayre,
Sin que conosca la villa
A do suben, ni à do caen.

XV.

Como en ventanas comunes
Las damas particulares,
Sacan el cuerpo por ver le
Las de los andamios reales.

XVI.

Si se adarga, ó se retira,
De mitad del vulgo fale
Un gritar, “ Alha! te guie”
Y del rey, “ Un muera dadle.”

XVII.

Zelindaxa sin respeto
Al passar por rociar le
Un pomo de agua vertia;
Y el rey grita, “ paren, paren.”

XVIII.

XVIII.

Creyeron todos que al juego
Parava por ser ya tarde ;
Y repite el rev zeloso,
“ Prendan al traydor de Azarque.”

XIX.

Las dos primeras quadrillas
Dexando cañas aparte,
Piden lanças, y ligeros
A prender al moro falen ;
Que no ay quien baste
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

XX.

Las otras dos resistian
Si no les dixerá Azarque
“ Aunque amor no guarde leyes,
“ Oy es justo que las guarde.”

XXI.

“ Rindan lanças mis amigos,
“ Mis contrarios lanças alçen.”
Y con lastima y victoria
Lloren unos, y otros callen.
Que no ay quien baste
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

XXII.

MALACA.

XXII.

Prendieron al fin al moro,
Y el vulgo para librarle,
En acuerdos diferentes
Se divide, y se reparte.

XXIII.

Mas como falta caudillo,
Que los incite y los llame,
Se deshacen los carrillos
Y su motin se deshace :
Que no ay quien baste
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

XXIV.

Sola Zelindaxa grita
“ Libradle meros, libradle,”
Y de su balcon queria
Arrojarse por librarle.

XXV.

Su madre se abraza della
Diziendo “ loca que haces,
“ Muere sin darle à entender
“ Pues por tu desdicha sabes :
“ Que no ay quien baste
“ Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.”

XXVI.

XXVI.

Llegò un recado del rey,
 En que manda que señale
 Una casa de sus deudos,
 Y que la tenga por carcel.

XXVII.

Dixo Zelindaxa, “ Digan
 “ Al rey, que por no trocarne
 “ Escojo para prision
 “ La memoria de mi Azarque,
 “ Yavra quien baste
 “ Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.”

I.

In troops of eight, and troops of ten,
 The Alitan race,
 With many Saracinian chief,
 Toledo's circus grace:

English Ver-
 sion of it.

II.

To throw the cane and prove their strength,
 With the Azarques bold,
 With Adalife's comely men,
 The tournament to hold.

III.

MALAGA.

III.

These royal sports the king proclaims,
For peace then lately made
Between Granada's prince Ataife
And Belchite's king Zayac

IV.

But Fame reports, the monarch's love
For a fair Moorish dame
Was the true cause of all these feasts,
Zelindaxa her name.

V.

First to the field, on fiery steeds,
The Saracini flow,
Their cloaks and jackets richly shone,
Of green and orange hue.

VI.

Sharp scymeters, embost with gold,
Each shining target shows;
And letters which defiance bore
Against their country's foes.

VII.

Swiftly the Alitares next
Enter the lusted field;
A goodly fight their scarlet coats
With snow-white flow'rets yield.

VIII.

VIII.

Their targets, for device the sky,
 By Atlas propt, did show,
 And a motto fair, which said,
 " Until fatigued I grow."

IX.

Next Adalife's gallant knights
 O'er the field stately ride,
 With coats of red and yellow clad,
 A veil [*u*] to each arm tied.

X.

A double knot was their device,
 By a wild man undone,
 On whose enormous club was writ,
 " This through our valour won."

XI.

The last, but bravest troop, the Moor
 Azarque most portly leads :
 Their vests were purple mixt with blue,
 And plumes adorn their heads.

[*u*] Almayzal is the Arabic name of a striped Alken veil, or head-dress, worn by the Moorish women. It was the usual favour, in the days of knight-errantry, for the ladies to give them to their knights, who tied them as a signal on their arms, as being the most conspicuous place.

XII.

On their green shields[x], with azure ground,
 Two joined hands are seen,
 And the letters there inscribed,
 “ Surrounded by the green.”

XIII.

The furious king this emblem read,
 And jealous could not bear
 That Zelindaxa's heart with him
 Another man should share.

XIV.

To Selim, his Alcayde, he said,
 “ This Sun, which shines so bright,
 “ And dares, in my despite, to blaze,
 “ Shall quenched be this night.”

XV.

With matchless art, resistless force,
 Azarque now throws his cane,
 [y] And as his courser measures back
 With speed the dusty plain,

XVI.

[x] Green was the peculiar colour affected by Mahomet, his descendants, and the princes of the Mahometan faith; this device shews, that Zelindaxa was of royal blood.

[y] The chief art in the Juego de Cañas is, to ride full-speed, throw the cane at a certain mark, and then

XVI.

The admiring crowd tumultuous shout,

“ Alha thee save !” they cry :

The ladies, from the royal seats,

Applaud him passing by.

XVII.

Transported Zelindaxa throws

[z] Perfumes upon her knight.

The king, with bitter grief and rage,

At this heart-breaking sight,

XVIII.

then suddenly turn the horse back with equal swift-ness. It was surely invented to train their horses to the Arabian manner of riding up to their enemy, and, after casting javelins, retreating with expedition before the adversary could return their stroke. This custom, as as old as the Parthian empire in the East, is, to this day, practised in Arabia. Niehebuhr, in his description of that country, has given us a plate wherein the dola or governor and principal Arabs of Loheia in Yemen are represented in quadrilles, throwing canes at each other.

His present Catholick majesty revived this sport, on the marriage of the prince of Asturias, at Madrid, where the quadrilles were composed of the noblest youth in the kingdom, headed each by a prince of the blood.

[z] The Spanish ladies have retained from the Moors their gallant way of throwing rose-water, per-

A a 2

fumes,

XVIII.

Calls to the cavaliers to cast
 Their slender canes away,
 And the presumptuous Azarque
 To seize without delay.

XIX.

Two of the four quadrilles, with haste,
 Take lances in their hands;
 For who shall venture to resist
 An angry king's commands?

XX.

The other two would fain have fought,
 Their utmost aid to lend;
 But Azarque cries, "In vain you try
 " To save your wretched friend.

XXI.

" Put down your lances; let them come
 " And strike the deadly blow;
 " That I a lover true expire
 " This fatal day shall show."

fumes, flowers, &c. on their lovers and favourites, as they pass under their balconies during the carnival; a liberty allowed at no other season. Many a lady waits the return of the carnival, to make this tacit declaration of her sentiments.

XXII.

XXII.

Azarque, at length, o'ercome and seiz'd,
With grief the people see,
And take up arms to give him help;
So well belov'd was he.

XXIII.

From her balcony Zelindaxa
Exclaims, with all her might,
" Save him, ye Moors, O save him now,
" Preserve my faithful knight.

XXIV.

Then headlong down she strives to throw
Herself in fell despair;
Her mother holds her in her arms,
And soothes her frantic care.

XXV.

" Dost thou not see, my daughter dear,
" That nothing can withstand
" What a stern, royal lover's rage
" Shall cruelly command."

XXVI.

A message from the monarch came,
Enjoining her to choose
In some relation's secret house,
Her liberty to lose.

" MALAGA.

XXVII.

Fair Zelindaxa to the king
 Made straightway this reply :
 " The memory of Azarque shall be
 " My prison till I die.

XXVIII.

" And thou shalt see that I will dare
 " Resist with constancy,
 " Whate'er a savage, bloody king
 " May impiously decree."

The following verses I have likewise copied from the Guerras Civiles. The author of the Spanish version expressly says, that it is a literal translation of the original Arabic. It is of a much more modern date than that above cited, treating of an affair which passed during the reign of the last king of Granada. The romance informs us, that Zayd, captain of a Moorish galley, entertained on board his vessel, in the bay of Almeria, the
 fair

fair Zayde and her father. This lady, with whom he fell in love, favourably hearkened to, and promised to receive, his addresses, if he would leave the sea, and serve her at the Court of Granada; but her father, being of a different tribe, and enemy to the family of Zayde, as soon as he found it out, ordered and forced his daughter to break off all intercourse with him; which Zayd interpreting as a change in her affections, resolved to return to the sea, and, in the night before his departure, fung this sonnet under her window.

S O N E T O.

I.

Spanish Trans-
lation of a
Moorish Son-
net

Lagrimas que no pudieron
Tanta dureza ablandar,
Yo las bolverè à la mar,
Pues que de la mar salieron.

II.

Hizieran en duras peñas
Mis lagrimas sentimiento;
Tanto que de su tormento
Dieran unas y otras penas.

III.

Y pues ellas no pudieron
Tanta dureza ablandar
Yo las bolverè à la mar
Pues que de la mar salieron,

English Ver-
sion of it.

I.

Vain tears, which thy obdurate heart
Never, alas! could move,
I will return them to the sea,
From which first sprung my love.

II.

The adamantine rocks, more kind,
 Took pity on my pain ;
 They listening counted all my sighs,
 And echoed them again.

III.

Therefore to them I haste away,
 To tell my tale of grief,
 And to the sea's less hostile shores,
 Fly quickly for relief.

The Alhondiga, or market-place of Malaga, has all the appearance of having had the same destination under the Moors. It had then, over its entrance, an inscription and moral sentence, respecting its use, though long since effaced. Don Juan Velasquez de Echeverria has preserved the following, which was over the Alhondiga of Granada, and contains an excellent moral,

The Alhondiga, a Moorish Edifice :

“ The

MALAGA.

Inscription
over it.

“ The blessing of God be on all those that
“ believe in him.

“ Enter and see how the Lord provides for
“ his creatures, and praise the All-high God.

“ Meat and drink, and wood to prepare it,
“ come from God.

“ Therefore there is no other name but his
“ that ought to be invoked; nor is there any
“ majesty or grandeur but in Him; to Him only
“ be the praise.”

Of the Moorish
Coin.

Of the Moorish coin [*a*], very
many are daily picked up in Spain.
In my cabinet I have great variety
in silver and brass, both of those
struck by the Arabian Caliphs, which
have

[*a*] Since the two plates of coins were en-
graved, I have received from Spain the five
Spanish Desconocidas, which I have added to
them. On the reverse of the second, the horseman
bears a palm in his right-hand, and behind him
flows the rich white-linen garment of the ancient
Spaniards,

have heads and figures on them (borrowed from the Christian states they conquered) as of the kings of Granada, who never used any, but stamp on

Spaniards, mentioned book I. p. 89. Neither that nor the first have ever been published, except imperfectly by Lastinosa, whose book is very scarce and in very few libraries. I have a good copy of it, as well as of Velasquez; these two are the only Spanish authors who have attempted to write on these coins: it is impossible to ascertain where many of them were struck; yet there are others, on which, although for some time after they were reduced under the power of the Romans, they continued their ancient types and characters, on the side of the head of the coin they frequently added the name of their town in Latin letters, and thereby we know to which place they belong; this was practiced at Obulco, Celsa, Oficerda, Saguntum, Cadix, Amba, and Alido.

The types on the three last coins have induced the Spanish antiquaries to fix them at San Lucar de Barrameda, anciently called Luciferi Fanum,

MALAGA.

on their money the date of the Hegira, name of their prince, or a sentence from the Alcoran; therefore, as they afford little variety, I have only engraved

Vanum. The heads are of Vulcan. One of the reverses shows the radiated head of Venus, which, according to Cicero, is the same with the goddess of the Sidonians, called in the Scriptures Astarte; over the hair hangs a string of pearls. The second bears the morning-star, within a wreath of myrtle, a tree sacred to Venus; and on the third is the same star on the frontispiece of the temple of that goddess, from whence the city took its name. This last, father Flores has published as exceeding rare; my coin is infinitely better preserved, and, I believe, no cabinet in England possesses another. At the noble museum of Dr. Hunter, now become the richest and most numerous in England, are a suite of above forty Spanish Disconocida coins, I had there lately an opportunity to compare and correct my drawing of the coin number XXI. of Carteia, and at the same time of confirming my opinion given

engraved a small silver-piece in my possession, and found in Malaga. The workmanship of it is neatly executed, though the characters are so very minute,

given of it in the first volume of this work, with the corroborating circumstance that the head originally was most certainly turreted, the outline of the highest and one side of the second turret being still to be traced on the coin, and secured by a green, clear patina. I am sorry in this point to dissent from those for whose judgement in the numismatic science I have the greatest opinion and deference, being willing to allow with them, that the profile of the face (although little or nothing differing from the other coins of Carteia, nor in the length of the neck on which so great a stress is laid), has something of the air of the heads of Julius Cæsar, in whose days the coin might very likely be struck; but if this before us was intended by the mint-master to represent that emperor, all those of Carteia, with the turreted head, must equally belong to him, which will hardly be pretended or insisted on by any antiquary; for
whose

MALAGA.

nute, that they can hardly be decyphered. The inscription may possibly be written in the dialect of the Spanish Moors, which differed essentially from the pure Arabic of the Alcoran taught in our Universities. The Moors had a third dialect, called Aljamia, which was a confused mixture of the Provincial

Aljamia, Provincial Dialect of the Moors.

whose further satisfaction I have engraved, under the coin of Mr. Duane, another of the same type, much better preserved and more perfect, from my own collection, and that likewise came out of the same cabinet; the head of which is so very like to the coin of Mr. Duane, that it is astonishing to me, the sight of it should not have immediately convinced Haym, that they were both the common heads of Carteia. The person who purchased the whole of lord Winchelsea's cabinet after his decease, and of whom I bought it, tripled his demands for it on this very account, insisting that it was the head of Julius Cæsar.

and

and Spanish languages, used by them Book IV.
 in their traffic with the Spaniards,
 and which those, who had any deal-
 ings with the Moors, endeavoured to
 learn. This language, which was
 spoken by both nations long after the
 conquest, was at length prohibited
 by an edict of Philip II. in 1567.

Having now taken a view of the
 Moorish antiquities of Malaga, we
 shall proceed to the modern buildings
 of the Spanish nation, erected since
 the conquest; the principal of which
 are the mole and cathedral church.

Near the Puerta Esparterria, from Description of
 the Mole at
 Malaga.
 the angle of the Puerta de Siete Arcos,
 runs out, into the sea, a pier about 100
 paces, on which are landed and shipped
 off goods, and which serves to cover
 the

abreast. Behind the chapel is a guard-house for a company of soldiers; and, further on, a Pharos, intended to be removed to the point of the mole, which, when finished, will be fortified by a battery to command the entrance.

This mole affords a grand and pleasant walk for the inhabitants of the town, who here enjoy the coolness of the sea-breeze, the pleasure of angling, and the view of every ship in the harbour. It was begun in 1588, under the direction of Fabius Burfotus; the other pier was built in 1719, by order of Philip V. under the direction of Monsieur Turri, a French engineer. It was intended to advance as far into the sea as the opposite one; but Monsieur Turri

Vol. II. B b dying,

MALAGA. dying, his fucceffor did not think fit to continue it.

Here fleets of fhips, even thofe of war of the firft rate, may fafely ride in all weathers: the eafterly winds receiving by it a check, have thrown up, by degrees, fuch a quantity of fand at the back of the mole, as to caufe a ftrand, which in time will advance to its point; but the moft dangerous enemy of this harbour, and which in time will certainly ruin

Agua Medina. it, are the flufhes of the Agua Medina; this arrojo, though it is dry three parts of the year, after heavy rains brings down deluges of water, and with an impetuofity that fweeps away with it prodigious quantities of earth, which it hurries into the fea, and by

the help of the tide deposes on the Eastern shore; this, I apprehend, is owing to the late cultivation with vines of vast tracts of the mountains, whence the rains descend; whereas yearly the earth is fresh moved, so every flush hurries it yearly into the stream.

These last ten years it has formed a beach of 100 yards deep, even to the head of the little mole, and of course, in subsequent floods, the deposit will be carried directly into the harbour, and soon choak it up. An engineer, sent from Madrid to examine into and remedy this mischief, gave it as his opinion, that it might be effected two ways; either by running out the little mole with all precipitation, according to the plan of Mons. Turri, or

MALAGA. clse by turning the current of the *Agua Medina*, by means of dykes, from the back of the Trinity up to the river.

In the time of the Moors, the sea washed the foot of the Gibralfaro, and bathing the walls of the town, surrounded the espollon, or round tower, which projects from the *Atarazanas*, and much the same did it continue till since I knew Malaga.

Cathedral
Church of
Malaga;

The chief ornament, pride, and glory, of the city of Malaga, is its magnificent cathedral, which claims a rank among the most superb temples of Europe, for the boldness and height of its fabric, the richness of its materials, and the immense sums that have been spent in its construction; though it must be allowed to be inferior

ferior to many, infinitely less costly, BOOK IV.
for its want of symmetry and frequent deviation from the rules of architecture, wherein the intelligent eye beholds, with pain, a mixture of the [b] Gothic and Roman stile.

It is built of a fine free-stone, of a light yellowish cast, which having been 250 years in raising, and the stones not all taken out of one quarry, or of the same cast, the Spaniards, to restore the uniformity of the colour, have plastered the whole shell with mortar mixed with the dust of the stones; a manœuvre which, in length of time, as it peels off, will have a very ill effect.

[b] I mean, as to the outside of the fabric, for within it is perfectly regular.

MALAGA.

First Stone
laid in 1528,

The first stone of this church was laid by the Cardinal Cæsar Riario, commonly stiled El Cardinal de la Roffa, bishop of Malaga, in the year 1528. Its primitive architect, and who gave the plan of the building, was the celebrated Juan Baptista Toledo, that built the royal monastery of the Escorial, by order of Philip II.

Its Front; The front of this church extends 163 feet, without reckoning the towers. It consists of a double row of pillars of the Corinthian and Composite order; the former has eight columns of the height of twelve yards and a half, and with the pedestals and entablatures rises sixty-two feet,

The

The second order (whose cornish and architrave goes round the body of the church) is twenty yards high; the whole being crowned with a frontispiece of forty-five feet, on which is placed an image of our blessed Saviour. Eight other statues are designed to accompany it over the pedestals of the railing on the roof.

This front is entirely cas'd with white marble, and adorned with three stately portals, ornamented with pillars of a very rich red jasper. Over the grand door is carved, in a medal-Front Doors, lion, the Annunciation of our Lady; and above, the collateral ones, St. Cyriaco and St. Paula, patrons of Malaga, who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian and Maximinian, in the fourth century.

MALAGA.

The Towers;

The two towers that flank the front of the church are fifty feet square, and project from the main building ten yards and an half; their height, when finished, will be nearly three hundred feet.

From their angles advances a handsome marble ballustrade, which accompanies a flight of eighteen steps of white marble.

North and
South Doors;

The North and South gates are Gothic, immensely heavy, ill-shaped, and void of beauty. On each side of them are two round towers, one of which I have introduced in my third View of Malaga; they rise above the portal thirty feet, and their diameter is twenty-two.

When

When you enter the front doors ^{Book IV,}
of this temple, you are struck with ^{Inside of the}
the loftiness of the roof, which ^{Church;}
is 125 feet high, and, between the
two rows of pillars that support it,
forms so many little domes, finely
sculptured and fretted. Those in the
center aisle are richly gilt, as well as
the columns round the great altar,
from top to bottom.

At the same time you are disgusted ^{The Choir;}
with having the perspective of
both obstructed by a heavy, massy
stone choir, built after the fashion of
Spain, quite shut up and separated
from the [c] altar in the body of the
church. This choir within is most

[c] The cathedrals of Spain differ from
those in France and England, where the choir
accompanies the high altar: here it is separated.

highly

MALAGA. highly finished, the stalls, tribunals, and bishop's throne, being of mahogany, cedar, and ebony, carved and figured.

The High
Altar,

The fabrick to the East terminates in an octagon, accompanied with eight of the columns of the middle aisle. Between the arch of those in the center is placed the tabernacle, to which you ascend by seven steps. A gilt railing between each pillar separates the high altar from the collateral aisles, behind which, round the church, are fifteen chapels: seven of them add life and majesty to the tabernacle which they surround, each fronting one of the arches of the circular columns.

The Chapels;

These

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

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These chapels are forty-eight feet ^{Book IV,}
high, thirty broad, and eighteen deep. ^{Their Paintings;}

In one of them is the celebrated picture of San Juan de Dios, by Juan Niño, ^{Works of Juan Niño, son of Malaga;} an illustrious inhabitant of Malaga. He

was a scholar of Manrique, disciple of Rubens. In his genius he equalled, and many times surpassed, Morillo, the prince of Spanish painters. He died in this town, aged 67, in the year 1698. Besides this most excellent piece, he has ornamented this church with several others. In the chapel of the Incarnation is a bold figure of St. Michael; and in that of Santo Christo, a portrait of St. Francis Xavier. In another chapel are two excellent pictures of the Ascension of our Lord, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

Niño

MALAGA.

Niño has left monuments of his art in the convent of the Victoria, and in that of St. Francis; and the high altar of the church of St. Pedro Alcantara is by his hand.

Its Windows.

Another excellency of this church is the perfect and equal light it enjoys, being illuminated by 159 windows; the pavement is of very fine red and white squares of marble, highly polished,

Its Depth 400
Feet.

The depth of the building within, from the front door to the wall of the center chapel, is 340 feet; without, including the thickness of the walls and the advance of the towers, it measures 400.

The

The bishop's palace is a handsome ^{Book IV.} building just finished: the principal ^{Bishop's Pa-} façade forms one part of the cathedral ^{lance,} square: a fountain is erecting in the ^{Fountain.} middle: the portal of the palace is blue marble, and adorned with pillars of red and white jasper, which may be perceived in my View of the cathedral.

Modern Malaga retains the narrow ^{Modern Ma-} streets of its ancient masters, which ^{lagi} are very badly paved. It consists of four parishes, thirteen convents of friars, eleven nunneries, two colleges, and five hospitals.

The Spaniards continue to build ^{Spanish Houses} their houses in the Arabic stile, as best ^{described.} adapted to a warm climate. Those of
the

MALAGA.

the gentry, especially in Seville [d], Valencia, and Barcelona, the three best-built cities in Spain, are always quadrangular, forming a square court, which a marble fountain, in its center, renders cool, the rays of the Sun being excluded by a covering of sail-cloth, that is drawn back to one side of the roof with pullies every evening.

[d] I resided the most part of the years 1762, 63, and 64, in that great and most ancient city, the capital of Andalucia, and some time the court of the kings of Spain.

Sevilla de mi alma !
Y qué de cosas,
Dulce à la memoria,
Mi traes amorosas ?

Bizarra, hermosa,
En todo lucida ;
Quanto tu mi querias,
Y estabas de mi querida !

In Seville, the hottest town of the Book IV. kingdom, they inhabit the ground-floor during the summer, and have their best apartments open to a garden, chiefly planted with oranges and myrtles. At Barcelona, which Hanging Garden at Barcelona. enjoys a more moderate climate, the rooms below are converted into warehouses, and their gardens raised to the first story; in them I have seen trees of the largest magnitude. As the town lies on a perfect flat, and the platform of the first story is very lofty, for the freer enjoyment of the air, the construction of these gardens must be very expensive. They have likewise retained from the Moors their passion for fountains; hardly a house of any note in Andalusia is without them.

While.

MALAGA.

Description of
a Moorish
House near
Granada.

While I was at Granada, I spent a most agreeable day at the seat of a nobleman, about a mile from the city, built on the declivity of a hill that descended to the river Darro. The house and gardens were just as they were left by the Moors. The whole front of the edifice was entirely open, and formed a noble saloon, the roof of which was supported by pillars of jasper, resting on marble seats; it was kept perpetually cool by two fountains that rose higher than the ceiling, being received above it into as many little domes. At the entrance of this charming room, you had an opposite view of a very long walk, shaded by high arches of vines; a row of fountains, fifty in number, were placed the whole length of the alley, and the prospect bounded by a grotto,

grotto, from the top of which fell a Book IV. cascade[e]: the hill above was shaded by fruit trees, and the ground planted with strawberries. To the right, on the opposite side of the river, rose a woody mountain, crowned with the ancient palace of Generalife; the agreeable distance enabled you to distinguish groups of Spaniards taking the air and walking among the trees. Beneath the windows of the other apartments were parterres of flowers, surrounded with hedges of myrtle, and all watered by separate fountains.

The city and suburbs of Malaga take Number of the
Inhabitants of
Malaga. up a great extent of ground. The num-

[e] The reader will please to observe, that it is the back or garden-front of the house I have been describing; towards the road by which you approach it, the premises are, according to the manner of the Moors, shut in by very high walls.

MALAGA ber of houses exceeds 5000, wherein, according to Don Francisco Barban, live 41,600 souls; another ingenious gentleman favoured me with a calculation, which increases the inhabitants to 75,000. Malaga is known to consume daily 1000 fanegas of wheat, which produce 25,000 pounds of bread; but from this computation must be deducted a considerable quantity carried on board the ships in the bay and mole.

The Exchange. On the beach formed by the flushes of the Agua Medina, opposite the Puerta Esparteria, the merchants have built an Exchange, and planted white alamos [*f*] round it, which thrive prodigiously, their roots finding fresh-water at a very little depth.

[*f*] The poplar-tree.

The

The environs of Malaga to the Book IV.
 Westward are very fertile and pleasant, Environs of Malaga.
 as may be conceived by the ample
 description I have given of the Hoya;
 from the North and Eastward the
 approach to the town is both rough
 and steep, being hemmed-in by the
 mountains: the jurisdiction of the city
 extends over them twelve leagues.

These hills, under different names, Description of the Mountains of Malaga:
 bound the whole sea-coast of the
 kingdom of Granada, and form a
 stupendous barrier raised by the hand
 of Nature as a sure defence against
 the encroachments of the sea. They
 present, from the town, a most
 barren and unpromising prospect;
 their tops are immensely high, the
 vallies very shallow and deep, and
 both one and the other generally en-

MALAGA.

cumbered with huge masses of live stone and rugged rocks, which render the roads through them not only very fatiguing, but in many parts exceedingly dangerous, they consisting of nothing more than a foot-path formed by the borricos, or asses, often not twelve inches wide, and an horrid precipice almost perpendicular beneath. A worthy gentleman of this commerce perished together with his horse, in going to his vineyard two years ago; and accidents of the kind are frequent. A clergyman, returning from a chapel, was benighted the winter before, and fell with his mule into a hollow, where he was found some days after half eaten up by wolves; one slip of the foot, or the loosing of a stone, precipitating the unfortunate traveller into certain destruction.

It is in these iron-looking moun- BOOK IV.
tains, and among these *peeled* Then's utility.

[g] rocks, where there is no appearance of soil or earth, that grow annually so many thousand tun of exquisite wine, and astonishing quantities of Moscatel raisins, Jordan almonds, and excellent figs, equalled by none produced in any part of Europe; an inexhaustible fund of riches to above an hundred thousand souls, and of a most lucrative trade that extends over the whole face of the globe to [b] all parts of the

[g] The Spaniards call such rocks as are not covered with any soil, *Pelado*, *peeled*, as I believe I have already mentioned.

[b] The North American ships have lately found their way to Malaga; fourteen or sixteen of them, for several years past, annually have loaded wines and fruits here at the Vintage. From Cadiz, these articles are exported for every part of New Spain, and even to the Philippines.

North, to America, the West Indies, and the East.

Moscatel Raisins.

The moscatel raisin of Malaga is a most delicious fruit: from the ancient manner of preserving these raisins in earthen jars, Statius call^d them *Uvæ Ollares*.

Ollares, rogo, non licebat uvis. &c.

Statius Silv. lib. iv.

Among the ruins of Herculaneum was dug up a picture, wherein were represented two jars of raisins; one open, and full of fruit; the other closed, and the cover tied on with a ribband passing through three little handles near the mouth of the jar. The open jar is exactly of the shape and make of those now in use at Malaga

laga without handles; therefore the lid that lies by it must have been fixed on, according to the manner of the Spaniards at this day, with a mortar of Yefo: probably these two jars were of different countries, and this latter only from the coast of Spain. That the ancients thus cemented the lids of their wine and fruit-pots we learn Colſimella Gaditanus.

Conſectim opercula gyplare et pellicare.

Lib. XII. cap. xliii.

The method of putting a ſkin under the cover has been long ſince left off, probably as uſeleſs, the Malagueneans having added that of incloſing the jar with a caſe of ſparto, thereby effectually ſecuring their brittle texture from blows.

MEXICO.

The said Do-
cument of the
MEXICO.

All this prodigious quantity of wine and fruit is brought from the mountains on the backs of the borricos. It has often amazed me to observe the docility and instinct of these useful animals, of whom the French naturalist has not pronounced an unmerited panegyric [i].

Slow in their pace, sure of their footing, they march in troops, called by the Spaniards Requas, of fifty, an hundred, or two hundred beasts, all conducted by one driver, who is ever the last of the company: as they go one after another in the same path, which they never quit, and often lagging behind, a Requa frequently reaches near a mile. The foremost ass, stiled El Liviano, is a very valua-

[i] Spectacle de la Nature, Ent. 12.

ble creature; he is taught never to let any of the troop go before him. On arriving at two or three paths, striking different ways, the Liviano stops short, and with him all the rest. The master, judging the reason, ascends some eminence whence he can see the leader, and with a halloo orders him to proceed; the beast takes one road slowly; if ~~not~~ ^{at} the right, another halloo informs him of his mistake; he tries a second, and so on till the driver lets him quietly proceed. Arrived in Malaga, the Liviano stops in the very first street, and waits for his master, who takes the bell round his neck, and therewith calls together all the troop, which he then conducts himself to the house of its destination.

The

MALAGA.

Vines.

The Hoya of Malaga very frequently suffers for want of rain, the mountains of the Sierra de Ronda keeping the South-west clouds from passing; and this winter, 1772, though all the inland parts of Andalusia have been drenched with water, at Malaga and in the Vale they had scarce a drop. This drought, which often endangers the crop of corn, contributes principally to the sweetness, flavour, and soundness of body of the Malaga wine, the mountains being sufficiently refreshed by the damps and mists with which they are frequently covered, that benefit the vines infinitely more than heavy rains, which, on the contrary, injure their roots, by washing away the soil, in some places not six inches deep. It is wonderful to see how they delight
and

and flourish in the most rocky situa- BOOK IV.
tions.

The cultivation of vines is almost <sup>Antiquity of
then Cultiva-
tion.</sup> as old as the world itself. A me-
 morable proof we have in the history
 of Lot and his two daughters. During
 the reign of Domitian, on a general <sup>Edict of Do-
nitian.</sup> scarcity of corn all over the Roman
 empire, that prince published an edict,
 to order half of the vines all over the
 provinces to be torn up, and wheat
 sown in their room.

“ Ad summam quondam ubertatem
 “ vini, frumenti verò inopiam, existi-
 “ mans, nimio vinearum studio negligi
 “ arva, edixit nè quis in Italia novel-
 “ laret: utque in provinciis vineta
 “ succiderentur, relictâ, ubi plurimum,
 “ dimidiâ parte.” Suct. in Vit. Dom.

It

MALAGA.

It was on the occasion of this universal destruction of the vineyards, that the following elegant and menacing distich was handed about at Rome.

Κὶν με φάγης ἐπὶ ρίζαν, ὅμως εἰς καρποφορήσω,
 "Ὅσσον ἐπισπεῖσαι Καίσαρι θυμένῳ.

Tea up my very roots, your care is vain,
 Wine to produce, enough will yet remain,
 To pour oblations on the tyrant slain.

Vopiscus informs us, that the emperor Probus, about 170 years after, permitted and encouraged the replanting of the vines in Spain, Gaul, and Britain.

“ Gallis omnibus, et Hispanis, ac
 “ Britannis permisit, ut vites haberent,
 “ vinumque conficerent.” Flavius
 Vopiscus, in Vita Probi.

The freshness of the climate, ro-
 mantic situations, and beauty of their
 prospects, invite the gentlemen of the
 commerce, notwithstanding the diffi-
 culty of their access, to spend great
 part of the summer in these moun-
 tains, where they have all vineyards
 and houses, some of them most mag-
 nificent, adorned with gardens, statues,
 and fountains, and every embellish-
 ment of art.

Book IV,
 Houses of the
 Commerce in
 the Moun-
 tains.

In Spain the season of making wine
 is looked upon as a time of great fes-
 tivity, and celebrated with rejoicings
 that border on licentiousness. While
 the vintage continues, all distinction
 and respect is forgot; the owner of
 the vineyard puts aside his austerity
 with his cloak, and cries out to his
 servants, “Ea! hermanos el juicio
 “ ya

Of the Vin-
 tage

MALACA. “ya fe fue.” “Let us be merry,
“my companions, wisdom is fled out
“of the window.” The lord thence-
forward eats at the same board with
his family; and at the hour of dinner
you may see his lady scrambling with
the rustics to get the best place, and
stick first her wooden spoon in the
bowl of soup. After dinner, as the
cheerful goblet goes round, ~~you will~~
hear many bitter strokes of satire
from the clowns, not only on the
natural or imaginary defects of one
another, but with equal liberty at
those of their lord and lady, who, far
from being offended, encourage their
freedom, by retorting their jokes; a
custom that has been preserved in this
country ever since the Romans set
footing in it, as well as that of abusing,

in the loudest and foulest manner, BOOK IV.
 those who pass by the vineyards all
 the time they are gathering the
 grapes; and, what is more remarkable,
 they now make use of the very same
 epithets [*k*] as the rude vintager did
 in the days of Horace.

—— Durus

Vindimiator, et invictus, cui sæpe viator
 Cessante, magnâ compellans voce cuculum.

Hor. Sat. I. vii. 31.

Their favourite liquor at the vin-
 tage is the ^Agua-pie, or second pres- The Agua pie
 sing of the grapes after water has
 been poured over them; it is pleasant
 and wholesome. The name alludes
 to the manner in Spain of treading

[*k*] Hijo de la grandissima Puta, Cabro,
 putissima, &c.

out

MALAGA. out the fruit bare-footed. The Spaniards borrowed the method of making the Agua-pie from the Romans, who stiled it Lora, and used to give it for drink to their slaves.

At this time they catch, in great plenty, on the mountains of Malaga, *The Pica-figo.* the delicious Picafigo. This little bird was anciently called Ficedula, and ranked by the Romans among their choicest dainties. The emperor Tiberius rewarded Afe\lius Sabinus [1] with 200,000 sesterces, for having composed a dialogue, wherein the Picafigo, the Cyfter, the Thrush, and the Mushroom, dispute the precedence at the table of the epicure.

[1] Suetonius, Vit. Tib.

Martial, with great humour, has Book IV.
made the *Ficedula* complain, for
not having been rather named from
the grape than the fig, since he
equally fed and fattened on both.

Cum me ficus alat, cum pascor dulcibus uvis,

Cur potius nomen non dedit uva mihi?

Lib. xiii. Epigr. 49.

In no part of Spain the olive thrives Olive Tree
better than in the environs of Malaga,
though it cannot properly be reputed
an original native of this climate, since
Aristotle [*m*] says, that the Phœnicians
found none in Spain when they first
traded to it, but exchanged some, that
they had brought with them from the
East, for bars of silver. The wood
of this most useful tree makes excel-
lent fuel; it yields but a scanty shade,

[*m*] Lib. de M^{et}ab.

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D d

and

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and the dingy colour of its leaf has a melancholy aspect; but its want of beauty is abundantly made up to its owner by the richness and value of its produce, which, with the vine, constitute the wealth of a country,

Quem Bromius, quem Pallas amat.

Martial, lib. xii. ep. 99.

Silver Mine in
Gibralfaro.

All the Sierra of Malaga is impregnated with silver mines. In 1666, two citizens opened one in Gibralfaro Hill, and extracted a great many grains of silver; but the stone being very hard and expensive to work, they were obliged to desist: for the same reason, and the dearth of manual labour, lay neglected the many rich mines for which Andalusia has been so celebrated by the ancients.

The

The fathers Mohedano [n] have Book IV. committed an error in affirming, that the Spanish mines were never cultivated by the Moors or Goths: the contrary we learn from the chronicles of the former; and if the Goths had not known their value, they would never have taken such pains to block up and disguise the entrances of the mines at the irruption of the Moors.

During the reign of Charles V, the knowledge of this subterraneous wealth reviving with that of the learned languages, and a taste for the study of antiquities, father Pineda assures us, that in Andalusia alone, above 500 gold and silver mines were opened, some of them proving as rich as the celebrated mountain of

Mines of this Province worked in the time of Charles V.

[n] Historia Literaria de España.

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Potosi. Not far from Seville was worked a mine in El Cerro de la Galera, near the Sierra de Guadacanal, from which, for every quintál or hundred weight of ore or earthy stone, they extracted 25 ounces of fine silver; and under the city itself, on digging the foundations of the college of San Hermenegildo near the river, was found a vein of gold, in a coarse dark bed of sand. The mine of Villa Guittierre near Almodover del Campo, likewise in the district of Seville, was at the same time worked by 300 miners, and yielded daily 1560 ounces of silver.

Reasons of
their being
abandoned.

The want of industry, according to father Pineda, was one grand reason for abandoning all these valuable discoveries. I believe we may add,
the

the great expence of working them; the flow of wealth through a more easy channel from the West Indies; the great detriment they would occasion, in a country but ill-populated, to agriculture and husbandry; and the prerogative of the king, who would after all run away with the clearest gain, claiming one-fifth as his due.

In the month of May 1637, ^{Air of Malaga.} 20,000 of the inhabitants of this city died of the plague, which visited them again twelve years after, and carried away the greater part of the citizens. Notwithstanding this, the air of Malaga is very good, temperate, and wholesome, though it would be excessively hot but for the constant refreshing breezes from the sea during the summer:

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they generally rise about ten or eleven, for which reason I observed the heat to be more insupportable at five or six in the morning than at noon-day. It is remarkable, that the Easterly winds, which blow with great violence at Gibraltar eight months in the year, here are seldom felt; and I have seen ships detained five months in the bay of Malaga, waiting to go to the Westward.

Terral Wind.

The wind which reigns here most constantly is the Terral, or North; a keen, drying wind at all times; in the winter excessively cold and sharp; but during the summer months so intolerably hot, that no human creature could endure it, were it to last long: the very air is on fire; the inhabitants are then obliged to keep their doors
and

and windows close shut; they continually throw water on their floors, and seldom stir out till it changes, which it never fails to do in two or three days.

Of the fruits peculiar to this country, the Higo-chumbo [o] draws the attention of every curious stranger. It is very plenty at Malaga, and in no part better flavoured; the common people eat this fruit all the season with great eagerness, and even after bathing, without any ill effect. The physicians esteem it cooling and wholesome.

[o] In my View of the Orange Grove near Gibraltar, may be seen the Higo-chumbo, as well as the Spanish aloe, the best and most common fence in this country.

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is the Ficus
Spinosa,Manner of its
Propagation.

This is the Ficus Spinosa of the botanists. To propagate it, they thrust a single leaf into the ground; the more barren, dry, and hard the soil, the better it thrives: the leaf taking root produces other leaves on its edges; and a succession following yearly, the lower ones turn brown, and acquire the consistence of a spongy wood. A more ill-shaped ugly plant grows not, and, I may add, not one more ill-natured, both its leaves and fruit being surrounded with sharp thorns, whence its Latin name is derived. On the crown of the Higo-chumbo grows a yellow flower, which, as it ripens, dies away, and then the fruit itself becomes of the same colour.

There is another species of this plant in the West Indies, quite different

different from ours. It is a low shrub, the leaf considerably smaller as well as the fruit, which is more pulpy and juicy, and of a deep scarlet colour.

-Were the Spaniards curious enough ^{Bananas.} to cultivate the Bananas, they would thrive well in Malaga. In the garden of the convent of Dominicans, and in the Alcazaba, are several plants. At the former were produced last summer exceedingly fine heads of fruit, which were presented me by my ancient friend the worthy Prior, Don Joseph Corral y Sotomayor; the hotter and dryer the summer, the better the fruit.

The banana grows on a stem twelve to twenty feet high, surrounded by

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by soft, green, filky leaves, almost as long. The fruit ripens in clusters; is wholesome, but too luscious for many palates.

Sweet Cane.

The sweet Cane^s is cultivated to advantage in this province. On the coast of Velez there are mills, stiled in Spanish *Ingenios*, which make very good sugar, although they do not take any pains to refine it: this sugar not only supplies the kingdom of Granada, but is transported to other parts of Spain.

Common Cane.

Numbers of the common Cane, which is still larger and stronger, are yearly shipped off, for the use of our manufactories in England: it not only keeps the fruit-trees and kitchen-roots warm and sheltered, but is a desirable plant in the garden, for the elegance
of

of its shape, the refreshing verdure of Book IV.
 its leaf, and the constant noise of its
 waving head, similar to the fall of
 waters. In many farms they have
 groves of canes, called *Cañaverales*,
 which, beside the profit of their an-
 nual crops, harbour an infinity of
 birds, especially *Zorzales* [*p*], which
 they catch with nets, and sell in the
 markets.

The gardens of the town are full Palm Trees.
 of palm trees, which produce dates,
 though seldom to perfection. Elche,
 on the Coast of Valencia, is the only
 town of Spain where they thrive.
 They there grow in spacious groves; Thrive best on
the Coast of
Valencia.
 and as they rise to an astonishing
 height, form a most romantic view.
 When I passed through that country,

[*p*] Thrushes or Field-fares.

I was

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I was agreeably surprized to find that we were in the midst of them; I imagined myself transported into Arabia [7].

It is generally asserted, that the Moors introduced palm trees into Spain; but in Pliny we read, that they grew in his days on all this coast, and that the dates were of no better quality or flavour than they are at present.

Cypress Trees; The cypresses are noble and stately trees. They grow nowhere to higher perfection than in this kingdom. At the Capuchin convent there are some very fine ones. They

[7] Their beautiful appearance may be perceived in my View of Malaga from the land, as well as that of Marvella,

are flow growers, and attain to an ^{BOOK IV.} amazing age. In the garden of ^{Their surprizing Age.} the palace of Generalife at Granada, are several superb and lofty cypresses, which it is well known were large trees in the reign of Audeli, the last Moorish king, three hundred years ago; they were all standing in 1771, when I was at Granada; but one of them came down with its own weight the following winter, during a storm. These trees are to this day called *Los Cyprèses de la Reyna Sultana*, from that princess having been falsely accused of committing adultery under them with the Abencerrage, as we read in the *Guerras Civiles de Granada*. A succession of the white roses there mentioned are still to be seen in this garden.

The

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Esparto, Description of it.

The Esparto likewise deserves our notice, being a shrub peculiar to this country, and famous in antiquity. It much resembles the rush in colour and shape, but is widely different from it in quality; the latter is ~~is~~ hollow and brittle, and of no duration; on the contrary, the Esparto is firm and tough, and in a manner everlasting. It bears a flower like the rush, of a yellow colour. Pliny [r] observes, that the bees made use of Esparto in their hives; and that the honey received from it a taste and flavour easy to be distinguished.

He has celebrated the quality and use of the Esparto. In his days it served not only for cordage, baskets, firing, and torches, but for bedding,

[r] Lib. ii.

sandals,

sandals, and coats for the poor people: at present the meanest Spaniard has his *mattress*, and would think such cloathing very rough and uncomfortable; but luxury, which has deprived the *Esparto* of part of its use, has introduced another which occasions a vast consumption of it; the floors of every house in Spain being covered with *Esparto* matting; and for the same purpose great quantities are yearly shipped off to foreign parts.

The Spanish *Batata* is a most excellent root, and peculiar to this province. The finest and largest grow in the fields round *Velez* [s]; in
figure

Description of
the Batata

[s] A city seven leagues to the East of Malaga, very near the sea-coast, whence great part of the green fruit shipped out at Malaga is brought

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figure and colour they resemble our parsnips, though considerably larger; they are sweet and luscious to the taste, and may be eaten either boiled or roasted. The Spaniards conserve them in sugar various ways. The late queen of Spain, Doña Barbara of Portugal, was so passionately fond of the batata, that barrels of the largest were yearly sent to Madrid for her majesty's table.

It bears a flower of the species of the *Convulvulus*, bell-shaped, green without and white within, which produces seed: the leaves of the plant resemble those of spinach. Ray, in

brought. I resided some time at Velez in the year 1755. Of this city, which well deserves to be visited by the traveller, may be seen a small view in *Les Delices d'Espagne*.

his

his History of Plants, has asserted, that Book IV
 batatas were first found in America,
 and thence transplanted into Spain,
 where they are called Batatas de Ma-
 laga.

Malaga yields a clay, which is inimi-^{Clay Image}
 table for the composition of images,
 as it not only receives and preserves
 every impressi^{on}, but maintains itself
 without cracking in the oven, where
 they obtain an hardness and solidity
 equal to porcelain. The Spaniards
 colour and varnish them very highly.
 One of these image-makers is so in-
 genious, that he will take off the
 likeness of any person with great
 truth.

The people of Malaga, a trading<sup>Brief Charac-
 ter of the Spa-
 niards</sup>
 sea-port town, that has a constant

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intercourse with foreigners from all parts, differ widely and are greatly degenerated from the ancient virtue and simplicity of their forefathers. A love of dissipation, and public amusements, universally reigns among them; and, as their traffic is lucrative and their property extensive, each seems to vie with his neighbour in show and expence, and every one endeavours to move and maintain himself in a sphere above him; the mechanic appears a tradesman; the shop-keeper, a merchant; and the merchants, nobles. The ancient Spanish black dress is exchanged for the tawdry laces of France, whose masquerades they awkwardly imitate during the carnival; and the Seguidillas and Fandangos have made way for the country dances of England; but in the inland towns and villages we still behold

Behold the Spaniards pretty nearly in Book IV.
the state the Romans left them.

A Spanish shepherd is a most re- Dress of the Spanish shepherds.
spectable figure: in the hottest as
well as in the coldest seasons his dress
is the same: a leather-waistcoat, short
and laced before, upon which he
wears a sheep's-skin with its fleece,
whose thickness equally preserves his
back from the cold in winter, and
from the piercing rays of the sum-
mer's sun. Over his knees hangs a
flap of leather, to defend them from
the briars; his feet are always bare,
and shod with hempen sandals: the
Montero, or Spanish cap, is both warm
and convenient.

Temperate in their diet, abste- Character of the Spanish Peasants.
mious, sober above all nations, fond

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of their country, obedient and faithful to their king, these peasants make most excellent soldiers; and, as the levies in Spain are for three or five years only, each district assembles annually and chuses out, among its young men, those who are unmarried, and can best be spared: by this wise method, their troops are armies of volunteers, and the whole country a militia that have all seen regular service. The Spanish husbandmen still preserve the custom of their forefathers, by travelling on foot, not only from village to village, but over the whole peninsula of Spain. A piece of bread in one of their pockets, and a horn-cup in the other, is their only provision; they carry their cloaks, doubled longways, over their left shoulder; and in their right-hand

hand bear a Porra, or strong staff, with the assistance of which they leap over the rivulets they meet with in their journey. As they go through the towns, they recruit their stock of bread; they seldom chuse to lie in them, to avoid the expence of an inn; but when night overtakes them, they sleep beneath a shady tree, or the shelving of a rock, covered with their cloaks. In the year 1760, one of my servants at Seville, after having escaped from a long and dangerous illness, asked my leave to perform a vow he had made to visit the shrine of St Jago, in Gallicia, promising to return in five weeks, which, to my astonishment, he fulfilled, although that town is 170 leagues distant from Seville. What services may not be expected from troops thus

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enured to temperance and fatigue!

The Spaniard, if on foot, always travels as the crow flies, which the openness and dryness of the country permits; neither rivers nor the steepest mountains stop his course, he swims over the one, and scales the other, and by this means shortens his journey so considerably, that he can carry an express with greater expedition than any horseman [1]. The large sums of money

[1] When I visited the court of Madrid in 1758, my servant not only kept pace with the chaise, but supplied us, during the whole journey, with game. In 1764, another young man, with a fidelity and affection which characterizes the Spanish nation, followed my horse from Seville to Lisbon, notwithstanding my intreaties, and foretelling him the ill usage he afterwards met with from the antipathy of the Portuguese to the Spaniards, on his return, when I should not be with him to protect him. And on my embarking from this present journey, all
Malaga

transmitted continually to Velez from Book IV.
 the factory of Malaga, for the pay-
 ment of the fruit bought up there,
 are always sent by the common car-
 riers or these footmen, stiled Pro-
 pios, unguarded and alone, without Spanish Pro-
 pios, their
 Integrity.
 affording an instance of their ever
 having abused the confidence reposed
 in them. I, who have known the
 country so many years, owe it this
 testimony of their integrity,

The women in the country vil- Description of
 the Dicks of
 the Spanish
 Women.
 lages and farms wear their gar-
 ments long and modest; their waists
 short, like the ladies of ancient Rome,
 and without the unnatural support

Malaga was witness to the distress of my servant,
 who shed tears, and earnestly intreated to be
 permitted to attend me to England.

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of whalebone. Their long flowing hair is plaited and confined behind by a golden bodkin in the fashion of the times of the empress Faustina, as may be seen on her coins. Publicly, and in the churches, their heads are ever covered with the veil: this distinguished part of their dress, which they borrowed from the Moors, was, as I have already observed, worn by them of wrought silk; but the Spanish dames, less rich, for above a century were contented with veils of woollen; by degrees they were fabricated of black taffaty, and lately have been improved into the finest cambric and transparent muslin. It is in this veil that are centered all the magic and attractions of the Spanish beauties; at the same
time

time that it adds an inconceivable lustre to their native charms, it captivates the heart with every virtuous idea of modesty and reserve. The modern love-songs, pastoral poems, and Seguidillas of this country are full of the most beautiful metaphors and allusions to the veil; as were those of the Eastern poets before them, one of [u] whom, speaking in raptures of his mistress, says, *that from the border of her veil, which she removed from her cheek, the Sun and Moon arose.*

The guitar, which is exchanged in the cities for the more fashionable

[u] Noureddin Jami. See a specimen of one of his poems, in which is the above cited beautiful simile, in the History of the Persian Language, page 182.

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harpſichord, ſtill reſounds nightly with the complaints and amorous tales of the village ſwains; and the ſame hand which pruned the vineyards all day, ſtrikes the tender notes of love in the evening.

An univerſal cuſtom prevails in the villages, for the youth of both ſexes to meet every night, and paſs a few hours liſtning to an hiſtorical romance, or the tuneful Seguidillas [x],
or

[x] The Seguidillas are danced by four couple to the ſound of the guitar; the muſician accompanies it with his voice, ſinging lively verſes adapted to the meaſure. The Fandango is a more difficult dance; it is a *Pas de Deux*; as the ſteps and figures in it are variable at the performer's pleaſure, they have therein an opportunity to diſplay all the graces of a good perſon,

or taking their turns in the sprightly Book IV.
Fandango. It is in these assemblies that they receive their only education: a young man has no other way of making his court with success than by his personal qualifications, his moral character, and fair behaviour. In the great towns a youth may be dissolute and debauched, and tainted with every vice, and yet easily hide all from his unsuspecting mistress: it is not so in the country; there he is assured that she is exactly informed of every step he takes; he knows his only hope depends on his

person, genteel shape, and agility in their movements. They beat time with their Castanets fastened to their hands; this little instrument was not unknown to the Romans, who borrowed it of the Spaniards. The Spanish dances were much in vogue in the time of Pliny, who mentions them.

conduct

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conduct and carriage in the village; he is courteous, obliging, civil, and polite to all men, that he may induce them to give him a good name: this teaches them early in life to sub-
ject their passions, and gives them a polish and an engaging manner, which at first must extremely surprize those who have been used to the awkwardness and low selfishness of our English rustics.

Musick the Spaniards are passionately fond of, and cultivate from their infancy; to throw the bar with address, to sit an horse gracefully, to face the wild bull, to dance not only easily but elegantly, and be neat and cleanly in their persons, are the only charms that can conquer the heart of a Spanish shepherds, who looks not
for

for dowry, settlements, or pin-money, Book IV.
but hopes to mitigate the pains and
toil of poverty and daily labour, by
sharing it with a companion of her
own chusing.

I cannot better conclude my jour-^{Conclusion.}
ney than with doing justice to the
hospitality, generous and courteous
reception all travellers meet with in
this country, not only from the nobi-
lity, and those of higher rank, to
whom strangers may be recom-
mended, but among the clergy, pea-
sants, and inhabitants of every village
through which they pass; this cha-
racter the universal experience of all
my countrymen, who have been in
Spain, joins with mine in confirming.
I have purposely left to those, who
may hereafter travel over this coun-
try,

MALAGA. try, many useful and curious subjects of natural history, not further to augment these pages, in which my chief view has been to give a complete account of the antiquities of the Roman and Moorish nations; and even in that line, new monuments, coins, and inscriptions, will be daily appearing, to excite the attention, and reward the diligence, of any future antiquary. The earth under the town of Cartama, I am persuaded, is full of them, and we know for certain, that the statues of Proculus and Lucilla lie still buried beneath the ruins of the Alcaſaba of Malaga.

On the 3d day of July, 1773, we embarked on board a merchant frigate, which I had hired to carry us to Bristol.

The

The weather was fine and pleasant, BOOK IV.
and a fair breeze animating the
eager mariners, the vessel began her
course towards our native country,
and, with every omen of a prosperous
voyage, we soon lost sight of the coast
of Malaga.

